The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO 2920. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

More Troops Wanted to Protect the Capital.

VACILLATING COURSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Feeling in Reference to the Mission of the Brooklyn.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad Bill in the Senate.

SPEECHES ON THE CRISIS IN THE HOUSE.

The Outrageous Seizure of the Marine Hospital at New-Orleans.

Proceedings of the Louisiana and Alabama Conventions.

A WAR-STEAMER OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

VACILLATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The joint application of Gen. SCOTT and Secretary HOLT to the President, to permit three additional companies of artillery to be ordered to this city, was granted, but before the orders could be made out and forwarded, the permission was withdrawn. So indecisive appears the President on all matters of public importance, that the belief is that his Cabinet generally act without his knowledge.

Gen. SCOTT is said to be very indignant at the vacillating course of Mr. BUCHANAN.

LATER.—It is now understood that the President has receded from his refusal to allow Gen. SCOTT to order more troops here, and that three additional companies will now come.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER GONE HOME.

Ex-President TYLER left this morning, having, however, addressed a note to the President, asking if it was true that guns were being mounted at Fort Monroe and pointing "inland." The President replied that he would make the necessary inquiries to obtain the information sought, and communicate the same. Mr. TYLER considered the act as inconsistent with the high compliment paid to the loyalty of Virginia in the President's late special message.

THE DESTINATION OF THE BROOKLYN.

Up to a late hour this evening the President had failed to respond to the telegram from Ex-Senator MALLORY as to the destination of the *Brooklyn*. Mr. MALLORY stated that if the *Brooklyn* came within sight there, an assault would be immediately made on Fort Pickens.

COL. HAYNE DOUBTS THE TRUTH OF A TELEGRAM.

Col. HAYNE discredits the telegram from Charleston that he would be instructed to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter instanter on South Carolina agreeing to pay the value of all Federal property. His dispatches will reach here to-morrow morning, and decide the question. Messrs. SLIDELL and BENJAMIN expect to formally withdraw from the Senate to-morrow.

ARKANSAS TO FOLLOW LOUISIANA.

A telegram to RUST says Arkansas will follow Louisiana; but that secession will not take immediate effect. Time will be given for Northern States to act.

THE DUNN AND RUST DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The difficulty between DUNN and RUST was settled by the former stating that he intended his explanation to be a full disclaimer of anything personally offensive. This was pronounced satisfactory by mutual friends.

The Pacific Railroad bill is now considered so crippled by amendments in the Senate that its passage at all is doubtful.

Senator KING's bill, authorizing the President to call for volunteers under certain circumstances, creates much feeling among Southern men.

CONSERVATIVE SPEECH OF MR. HARRIS, OF MARYLAND.

The speech of J. MORRISON HARRIS in the House to-day is the subject of great praise among conservative men North and South. It was frequently applauded by the galleries, and even on the floor. In his position, however, that unless the Republicans and the North compromise at once, Maryland will go with the South, men of his own State say that he does not represent the public sentiment of the State. The largest paper outside of Baltimore, the *Examiner*, is ardently for the Union and the Federal Government under all circumstances.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, made an uncompromising speech, which the Democratic side did all they could to prevent the successful delivery of. He persisted in retaining the floor, however, and delivered a speech from which they derived no peculiar satisfaction.

DAILY OVERLAND MAIL TO THE PACIFIC.

The House to-day voted by an overwhelming majority for the establishment of a daily overland mail *via* a central route, but before the subject was disposed of the special order intervened. Just before the subject was laid aside Mr. PHELPS, of the Springfield District, Missouri, moved an amendment directing an absolute discontinuance of the steamship service on the 30th of June next. In reply to Mr. PHELPS' opposition to the mail by the central route, his colleague, Mr. CRAIG, had just stated that the Butterfield Overland line runs through PHELPS' town, carrying letters only to and from the Pacific. The evident effect, if not design, of PHELPS' amendment is to prevent the commencement of the overland service *via* the central route, for fear that, if made successful, it will prevent the renewal of BUTTERFIELD'S contract on the Oxbow, in order to give the central route contractors time to get fairly in operation. The Post-office Committee wisely provided that the Postmaster-General have discretion to discontinue the service at sixty days' notice. Mr. PHELPS' amendment would instantly so load down the Central Overland Mail as to deter anybody from undertaking the contract. All sincere friends of the overland service will frown down this attempt to make the steamer and Oxbow service perpetual, under pretence of economy.

BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The Government has issued the following official notice of "blockade" of Charleston harbor:

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1861.

Information has been received at this office that the light-vessel at Rattlesnake Shoals has been withdrawn, that the lights on Morris Island and at the entrance into the port of Charleston, South Carolina, have been discontinued, the buoys removed, and the main channel so obstructed as to be unsafe for navigation. By order, R. SEMMES, Secretary.

A similar notice is expected to issue with reference to the harbor of Mobile, as soon as the existing state of facts at that port shall have been officially reported at Washington. It has been proposed to pass a bill repealing the laws making ports of entry in the Seceding States; but if action is delayed a few days longer legislation of the character proposed promises to be quite unnecessary.

THE INTENTIONS OF GOV. WISE.

A letter from HENRY A. WISE to a gentleman of this city, announces that Virginia has one hundred and twenty-five thousand men equipped and ready to bear arms. Of these, however, there are many well known to be strong in Union sentiments, who will never join a rebel force to overturn the Constitution and the Government. This boastful letter from Gov. WISE, just at this time, is regarded as indicative of a disposition on his part and those who follow his lead, to engage in any enterprise of aggression upon the capital or public property which the secession leaders may suggest as good policy. It should be borne in mind that Harper's Ferry is in that State, and is familiar to Gov. WISE as a field of military operations. The fact, then, assumes importance, that the Arsenal at that place is protected by only a single company, and is under the command of Capt. BARBOUR, who is committed to the fortunes of Virginia, and who, on a recent visit to Washington, as the Administration knows, openly stated to certain Secessionists that the defences at Harper's Ferry would not be at all in their way; and yet the Administration retains BARBOUR in command.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION.

One of the best merchants and wealthiest ship-owners of the country, in a private letter recently addressed to a distinguished Senator, so thoroughly sustains the views of the TIMES and its Washington correspondence, as recently expressed in your columns, that I send you an extract, as the opinion of one whose experience entitles his views to profound consideration. He says:

"The grass will grow in the streets of New-Orleans in two or three years of secession independence. All the produce which has usually gone down the river to get vent for Europe or the North, will now go up the river, and by rail across to New-York or Boston. Commerce seeks peaceful avenues, and will not knowingly take a dangerous one. The city of Memphis is now sending all of the great receipts of cotton in that little place by rail to the North. I have had 2,000 bales come to —— for the —— factory, all the way by rail, *at a less cost* laid down than I could do it, sending down the river and thence by sea from New-Orleans to New-York. And this will be the great highway for the tobacco and hemp of Kentucky, the lead of Missouri and the cotton of North and South Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi. Ships will not go to ports where they cannot get a proper clearance, and where the insurance offices decline to make any insurance."

MORE CABINET SPECULATIONS.

After a brief lull in the matter of Cabinet speculations, people here are beginning again to discuss with a good deal of enthusiasm the claims of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX to the position of Postmaster-General. In selecting the man for that responsible position, it is most ardently hoped that Mr. LINCOLN, whatever else he does, will not pitch upon an antediluvian fossil, whose ideas were molded at least half a century ago, and who is unable to understand that the necessities of the country have quite outgrown the policy that was sound and judicious in the year 1800. The Post-office Department, which, in its operations, is so intimately identified with the development of the new States that it should take the lead, in great measure, in the advancing march of civilization, certainly ought not to fall into the hands of anybody who is actuated with the idea that the postal system of the country must be self-supporting. Let us have an alive Postmaster-General, by all means—one who knows by experience the value of a letter or newspaper mail to a remote seller. If a man can be found, too, who never saw a California steamship, and consequently is not rooted and grounded in the belief that steam is the only means of mail transportation fit for the consideration of a great government, so much the better. The country will make money ultimately, also, from the appointment to the head of the Postal Department of a man who believes in the policy of moderate governmental aid to lines of transatlantic steamships, to enable them to compete with the swarms of foreign propellers that are fast taking possession of our European trade. Won't "Uncle ABE" give a little reflection to these suggestions?

SECESSION IN CALIFORNIA.

Letters from secession sympathisers in California, received by Mr. SCOTT, a Representative from that State, announce that there is a growing sentiment in that State in favor of a separate Republic on the Pacific Coast. Mr. SCOTT predicts that this will be a successful issue on that coast at an early day. The wish is father to the thought. We have abundant advices here, from far better sources than the select little party of Disunionists headed by AUSTIN E. SMITH, (son of "Extra Billy," of Virginia,) which are most positive in the declaration that the Union sentiment is constantly growing stronger, and that little or no disaffection prevails. Mr. LATHAM's declaration that "California will stand by the Union as it is, or as it *may* be," is hailed everywhere as a true exposition of the popular will. It is a significant fact, too, that of about a hundred exchange papers published on the Pacific Coast, and received at the office of a single San Francisco journal, there is not one which has come out openly or otherwise in favor of the independent Republic to which Mr. SCOTT rashly and irretrievably committed himself at the beginning of the session, by a letter which he sent to California for publication. Come what may, California and Oregon will be found faithful to the flag of the Union.

THE RECENT ELECTION IN TEXAS.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, entirely confirms the statement which I sent you yesterday, to the effect that the Union men in Texas did not go to the polls at all at the recent election for delegates to the State Convention, because the call for said Convention was entirely unauthorized and illegal. The act of the Convention will have no binding effect upon the people, and Mr. HAMILTON thinks will not be respected by them. The Secessionists who initiated and control the movement, however, will probably endeavor to get the Legislature to indorse and legalize it; but as the Legislature was not elected upon any such issue as that of Union or Disunion, the question at once arises again whether the people would consider the Legislative intervention a sufficient sanctification of the Convention trickery.

THE MORRILL TARIFF BILL.

There is a section in the Morrill Tariff bill, as it passed the House, which California merchants seriously object to, because its tendency is to make Victoria, in the British possessions, the distributing point for the Pacific Coast, instead of San Francisco. This should be looked to by the Senate. The section in question is one relating to the bonding system.

CHIEF ENGINEER IN THE NAVY.

CHARLES H. HASWELL, of New-York, is in town, seeking to be restored by the present Administration to the office of Chief Engineer in the Navy. He formerly held that office, was in the Mediterranean on the *San Jacinto* in 1852, abandoned ship at Gibraltar, and was dropped from the Navy list by order of Hon. J. P. KENNEDY, the Secretary of the Navy. It is understood he has been since then a zealous Democratic politician in New-York, and now that that party is defeated, he desires to be restored to his former position in the Navy. It is understood there are five vacancies in the corps of Chief Engineers, and that Mr. BUCHANAN will probably make nominations to fill them from the corps of assistants who are entitled to that promotion in order, some one of whom of course, if HASWELL is nominated, will be supplanted. Among the Assistants are some Southerners, and known to be committed to go with their States into secession. The Senate will of course make due inquiry concerning the status of each before confirming their appointments.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Col. HAYNE does not believe in the truth of the dispatch from Charleston as to the reported business which occupied the attention of the Legislature in secret session yesterday. He has received no dispatch or communication from Gov. PICKENS on the subject. The report is believed to be equally erroneous as that which recently represented that a boat from Fort Sumter had been fired into from one of the Charleston forts. Col. HAYNE has made no demand on the Federal Government for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and is patiently awaiting the action of the Southern Congress at Montgomery, which will assemble next week.

The errand of the steam-sloop *Brooklyn* is believed to be of a peaceful character, with a view to the interception of hostile demonstrations on the part of the Gulf Squadron. The troops on board were destined to the works at the Tortugas, which are still in possession of the Federal authorities, but without adequate force to hold them.

Capt. BARROW was sent by land, a week since, on a similar errand, and has probably arrived there by this time. His dispatches to Fort Pickens and the naval commanders in the Gulf were of a most pacific character.

Owing to the urgent remonstrance of Secretary DIX, the Marine Hospital affair at New-Orleans has been satisfactorily arranged.

The following is the correspondence between the Collector of the port of New-Orleans and Secretary of the Treasury DIX. Collector HATCH writes Jan. 14:

"I have the honor to inform you that the United States barracks below the city, have been taken possession of in the name of the State of Louisiana, as will appear by the inclosed communication from C. M. BRADFORD, a Captain in the Louisiana Infantry. I shall take steps to remove the invalids, if necessary, at an early date, and with due reference to economy."

Secretary DIX replied by telegraph on the 27th:

"Apply to the Governor of Louisiana to revoke Capt. BRADFORD's order, and remonstrate with the Governor against the inhumanity of burning the sick out of the hospital. If he refuses to interfere have them removed under the care of the President surgeon, and do all in your power to provide for their comfort."

The following is Secretary DIX's letter to the Collector of New-Orleans, dated 28th:

SIR: I did not receive until the 26th inst. yours of the 14th, informing me that the United States Barracks below the City of New-Orleans, which have for several months been occupied as a Marine Hospital have been taken possession of in the name of the State of Louisiana. I found enclosed a copy of the letter by Capt. BRADFORD of the First Louisiana Infantry, advising you that he had taken possession of the barracks; that they would "be required for the Louisiana troops, now being enlisted," and requesting you to immediately remove those patients who are convalescent, and as soon, as in the opinion of the President Surgeon it may be practicable and humane, those also who are now confined to their beds.

He also states that the barracks contained 216 invalid and convalescent patients. On this transaction, as an outrage to the public authority, I have no comment to make, but I cannot believe that a proceeding so eccentric with the character of the people of the United States; and so revolting to the civilization of the age, has had the sanction of the Governor of Louisiana. I sent a telegraphic dispatch to you yesterday desiring you to remonstrate with him against the inhumanity of Capt. BRADFORD's order, and to ask him to revoke it. But if he should decline to interfere, I instructed you in regard to the removal and treatment of the sick, and in that I trust you will carry out my direction; not merely with "economy," but with a careful regard to their helpless condition. The barracks, it seems, were taken possession of on the 11th inst. Capt. BRADFORD's letter is dated the 13th, and yours the 14th, though I had no information of the subject until the 26th. I infer from the newspaper paragraph you enclosed, which telegraph advices in regard to the subject matter show to be of a later date than your letter, that the letter was not dispatched until the 21st or 23d inst. I hope I am mistaken, and that the cause of the delay is to be found in some unexplained interruption of the mail. I should otherwise have great reason to be dissatisfied that the information was not more properly communicated. From the tone of the newspaper paragraph you enclosed, and from the seizure of the barracks in violation of the usage of humanity, which in open war between contending nation, and even in the most revengeful civil conflicts between kindred races, have always been held sacred from disturbance as edifices dedicated to the care and comfort of the sick. I fear that no public property is likely to be respected. You will, therefore, have no more money expended on the revenue cutter *Washington* now hauled up for repairs until I can have the assurance that she will not be seized, as soon as she is refitted, and taken into the service of those who are seeking to break up the Union and overthrow the authority of the Federal Government.

Secretary DIX, in reply to his telegraphic dispatch, has received the following reply from Collector HATCH:

MARINE HOSPITAL, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.

Affair satisfactorily arranged. Barracks retained. See my letter of 21st.

A delegation of the business men of Milwaukee, excursionists to Philadelphia, having in their tour embraced Washington City, met at Willard's Hotel last night and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Since our visit to this city we have been more sensibly impressed than ever before of the impending crisis in the affairs of our country, and as lovers of our Government and friends of the Union, and without claiming more than a proper degree of patriotism, be it therefore

Resolved, That we owe a higher allegiance to our country than to party platform, and while we represent all the political parties which took part in the late Presidential contest, and a large majority of us were the supporters of the successful candidate, we earnestly invoke the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Wisconsin to sink at this time partisan prejudice for the sake of the Union.

Dr. JONES, of Louisiana, a prominent member of the Douglas Executive Committee, and Lieut. WILSON, of Tennessee, left the city yesterday, for Delaware, to fight a duel. A private dispatch says that WILSON was wounded in the hip. The quarrel, it is said, originated in remarks by WILSON, about DOUGLAS, distasteful to JONES.

There is no truth in the rumor published here, that Mr. LINCOLN has written a letter to Mr. COLFAX, on the subject of compromise.

The Daily Overland Mail proposition, as it passed the House to-day, limits the cost to $800,000. The mail is to start from the western frontier of Missouri, and goes through to Placerville in twenty, for letters and papers, and thirty-five days for magazines and documents. The last may be sent by steamer at the contractor's expense. Bids are to be received until April. The contract is to commence on July 1, or as soon thereafter as possible. Denver and Salt Lake are to be supplied semi-weekly by the contractors. The postage on letters is to be ten cents, and on papers one cent. The bill passed by a vote of 101 against 64.

Several artillery companies arrived here to-night. The force at some of the public buildings has been increased, though the necessity for it is not generally appreciated.

Capt. FAUNCE, commanding the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, is in Washington.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The following correspondence has passed between Hon. JOHN D. ASHMORE, the Representative from the Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina, and the Acting Postmaster-General:

ANDERSON, S. C., Jan. 24, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I have in my possession some 1,000 to 1,200 volumes of "public documents," being my proportion of the same as a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress. They were forwarded me in mail sacks, and are now lying in my library. Since the date of the ordinance of secession (Dec. 20, 1860) of South Carolina, I have not used the franking privilege, nor will I attempt to do so without the special permission of the Department. To pay the postage on these books, &c., would cost me a large sum, and one that I am not prepared to expend. The books are of no use to me, but might be to my constituents, for whom they were intended, if distributed amongst them. Have I the right to frank and distribute them under existing relations? If so, please inform me. Having said that I have not used the franking privilege since Dec. 20, I need hardly add that I shall not do so, even on a "public document," unless you authorize it.

I am, with great respect,
Truly and sincerely, yours.
J. D. ASHMORE.

Hon. HORATIO KING, Acting Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 28, 1861.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 20th instant, asking if you have the right, "under existing relations," to frank and distribute certain public documents, I have the honor to state that the theory of the Administration is that the relations of South Carolina to the General Government have been in nothing changed by her recent act of secession; and, this being so, you are, of course, entitled to the franking privilege until the first Monday in December next. If, however, as I learn is the case, you sincerely and decidedly entertain the conviction that by that act South Carolina ceased to be a member of the Confederacy and is now a foreign State, it will be for you to determine how far you can conscientiously exercise a privilege the exercise of which assumes that your own conviction is erroneous, and plainly declares that South Carolina is still in the Union, and that you are still a member of the Congress of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORATIO KING,
Acting Postmaster-General.

Hon. JOHN D. ASHMORE, Anderson, S. C.

IMPORTANT FROM SPRINGFIELD.

THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

This morning's *Journal* contains an authoritative contradiction of a Washington dispatch to the Press, stating that Mr. LINCOLN had written to his Congressional friends recommending conciliatory measures. It says the country may rest assured that in ABRAHAM LINCOLN they have a Republican President—one who will give them a Republican Administration. Mr. LINCOLN is not committed to the Border State Compromise, nor to any other. He stands immovably on the Chicago Platform, and he will neither acquiesce in, nor advise his friends to acquiesce in, any compromise that surrenders one iota of it.

Mr. LINCOLN will leave to-morrow on a two days' visit to his stepmother, living near Charleston, in this State.

J. T. WILLIAMS, and W. MITCHELL, M. C. of Indiana, are here, pressing COLFAX for the Cabinet.

The tender of the services of Col. SUMNER and Maj. HUNTER, upon the journey to Washington, was made by Gen. SCOTT.

A proposition to accompany Mr. LINCOLN to Indianapolis is now being discussed by the members of the Legislature.

There is a perfect inundation of Chicago politicians.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

CONDITION OF THE FLORIDA FORTS.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WYANDOTTE SEIZED AND AFTERWARDS RELEASED—SHE IS ON HER WAY NORTH—THE CRUSADER TO CRUISE FOR SLAVERS.

By the arrival at this port of the *Quaker City* from Havana, we learn that the United States steamer *Crusader* arrived at Havana, from Key West, on the 25th inst., and reports the arrival of the steamer *Joseph Whitney* with United States troops and stores. The *Crusader* convoyed the *Joseph Whitney*, with a schooner in tow, loaded with guns, to the fort at Tortugas, and when she left there, Capt. MEIGS, of the Engineers, had, with great perseverance and industry, succeeded in getting the fort in good condition for duty.

The United States steamer *Mohawk*, Capt. CRAVEN, was also at Tortugas assisting the military officers. Capt. BRANNAN, of the Artillery, had garrisoned the fort at Key West, and it is reported as secure against any attack. Both of these officers are said to have displayed great zeal and discretion, owing to which the Government property at Tortugas and Key West is reported as being perfectly secure.

It is also rumored at the latter place that a force from New-Orleans has chartered the steamer (employed by the Federal Government to carry the mails) for the purpose of getting possession of these forts. In consequence of which many people are leaving Key West, particularly the natives of the Bahamas. Several schooner-loads had already gone, being in great dread of the "Fillibusters," as these Southern volunteers are called in that island.

Just complaints were made at Key West, at the non-arrival of the mails from Pensacola and other ports. No information could be obtained from this place by letter or on board the mail-steamer. As these vessels are under Government contract, it would be as well, perhaps, to see if they are acting for or against the party that employs them. It is probable that an investigation would justify the immediate withdrawal of the Government patronage. It is rumored, however, from Pensacola, that Flag-Officer ARMSTRONG has abandoned the Navy-yard, and taken possession of Fort Pickens.

Some of the officers of the United States steamer *Crusader* reported at Havana that the steamer *Wyandotte*, Capt. BERRYMAN, was taken by the insurgents from Montgomery about the same time that they made the descent upon the Navy-yard at Pensacola, and for several days she was in their custody. She was, however, undergoing repairs, and was unfit for their service, on which account, and through the address of Capt. BERRYMAN, her commander, she was afterwards released.

Lieut. MAFFIT, of the *Crusader*, stated that he spoke a vessel from Pensacola, on his passage across the Gulf, by which he learned that the *Wyandotte*, after her release, had received on board the families of the officers at Fort Pickens, and had started North. The source of this information leaves no doubt of its correctness. The *Crusader* was about to leave Havana on her legitimate cruise—after slavers on the coast of Cuba. Lieut. MAFFIT and his command were well.

THE FIRST CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM CAPT. WALKER.

U. S. STEAM-SLOOP BROOKLYN, OFF OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Jan. 24, 1861,

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication published lately in your and other papers, purporting to be "from one of the officers on board the U. S. steamer *Brooklyn*," during her late trip off Charleston harbor, has just come to my notice, and as it is calculated to do both the service and myself gross injustice and serious injury, it is my duty to declare the whole thing to be a *malicious libel*, or, if not made up of *willful* falsehoods, it is *at all events altogether untrue and unfounded.*

As these allegations have had place in your columns, I am sure you will kindly extend to me the courtesy of a short space therein, for a vindication both of the flag and of myself—an humble but firm and devoted upholder of that flag—from the grave charges of dereliction and dishonor, thus wantonly and unaccountably preferred. I am, however, told at the outset, that this is all unnecessary,—that even my estimable and irreproachable predecessor in command (than whom neither our own nor any other service can produce a purer, better or more gallant officer or nobler man) was also every now and then subjected to like annoyances, from some troublesome persons on board; that everybody understands it all, and knows just how it is, &c., and I must expect such things, &c., &c., &c. But, whilst I might concur and let the whole matter pass as really unworthy of notice under ordinary circumstances, *just now* I feel myself obliged to notice it, when, in this critical juncture of affairs, the true position of our national colors and of all patriotic officers and men so sadly need to be, and to remain, clearly defined, *as well as maintained at all hazards.*

In the first place, I do not and cannot believe that the production emanated from one of the officers of this vessel, as is declared. An officer and a gentleman could not be guilty of such falsification, and would not so wantonly attempt to bring discredit or disgrace on either the vessel or myself. It may have been written by some malcontent amongst the crew, who, for some deserved punishment on board, thus seeks a malicious revenge; or, perhaps, by one of those miserable ship *letter-writers*, who best thrive on scandal and falsehood, as officers of the Navy often have cause to know from said writers' repeated fits of *cacoethes scribendi* on board our vessels-of-war.

But, however it may have originated, it is all untrue, as is also the ridiculous assertion floating about, that "the crew are divided in sentiment" as to our National matters. I am proud to be able to declare that (in spite of this writer's statement to the contrary) I have both "a noble ship and a *noble crew*;" and that the latter, every man of them—*except the worthless and troublesome*—are ready, anxious and determined to do their *devoir* in behalf of their country.

In conclusion, I will content myself by simply and explicitly stating that the charges made in the communication referred to are *absolutely false*; the "orders" quoted as my instructions are *manufactured*—they were nothing like the real ones. My orders being marked "confidential," they were held so by me, and were not therefore known outside my cabin; and I obeyed the said instructions *literally*—I was not ordered to do other than I did. And lastly, as to having been "frightened off"—when orders come to take decisive *action*—it matters *not where, or when, or how—this ship, her officers and crew, and myself, will do our whole duty to the Government and the service, even as we honestly and solemnly and in good faith swore to do.* I am, Sir, respectfully, &c.,

W. J. WALKER, Captain.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The State Convention reassembled in this city at noon to-day, when a salute of fifteen guns was fired.

At 12½ o'clock the Convention went into secret session on the question relating to the navigation of the Mississippi River.

The Convention resumed its deliberations at 12 o'clock to-day. There was a great crowd in the hall, including some ladies.

A motion was made that a Committee be appointed to receive the Commissioners of the seceding States, which was adopted.

The Committee on Federal Relations presented a series of resolutions for immediate consideration. Postponed.

The Convention went into secret session to consider the resolutions of the Committee on Commerce, supposed to be in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi, and the principles of free trade. The Convention is still in secret session (9 o'clock.)

REJOICINGS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

New-Orleans was resplendently illuminated to-night. There was also a grand procession, firing of cannon and a military display in honor of secession.

THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Convention, in secret session last night, adopted resolutions instructing the Deputies to the Southern Convention to insist upon such measures as will forever prevent the reopening of the African Slave-trade.

The Convention to-day passed a supplementary ordinance authorizing the Governor to carry into effect a previous ordinance, for the protection of the defences in the Gulf.

The Convention also passed an ordinance adopting as the law of Alabama the laws of the United States relative to patents, securing the rights of invention to citizens of all the Slave States.

Adjourned to the 4th of March.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE IN FAVOR OF SECESSION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan 29.

Dates from Austin, Texas, to the 22d inst., are received.

The Texas Legislature had assembled, and Gov. HOUSTON had sent in his Message. He favors the calling of a State Convention.

Both Houses had voted to repeal the Kansas resolutions, passed by the Legislature in 1858.

The House took up and passed the Senate bill, directing the Comptroller to proceed to Washington and recover $180,000 due the State.

A resolution had unanimously passed the House declaring that the Federal Government has no power to coerce a Sovereign State after pronouncing her separation from the Union. The Senate will pass the same resolution by a similar vote.

The Legislature favors the immediate secession of Texas by a majority of three to one.

AUSTIN, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Legislature to-day passed resolutions repudiating the idea of using forcible means to coerce a seceding State, and asserting that any such attempt would be resisted to the last extremity.

Only one-fifth of the members of the House opposed immediate action. It is expected that the question of secession will be referred to the people.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER LEWIS CASS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The United States revenue cutter *Lewis Cass* to-day received orders to proceed to New-York, but Capt. BRESHWOOD refuses to take her out of the river.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Companies D and K, of the Artillery, went forward yesterday from Governor's Island to Washington City. They numbered 112 men.

A detachment of United States troops left this City yesterday, to reinforce Fort McHenry, Maryland.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The *Leader* of to-day again asserts and guarantees the correctness of its former announcement in regard to the policy of the British Government in reference to a Southern Confederacy.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Senate is engaged to-day on private bills.

The House considered the Senate's Convention bill. Several amendments were adopted, but no vote was taken on the passage. It comes up to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

There was a case of small-pox in the city to-day, and there is some talk of removing, and some of an adjournment till March, awaiting further developments.

The resolutions passed by the Ohio and New-York Legislatures were received to-day. The Legislature has taken no action on them yet.

The Senate passed the House bill to-day for calling a State Convention after adding to it some amendments. There are some doubts existing yet as to the final passage of the bill.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Jan. 28.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, offered a bill authorizing suits to be brought against cities and counties where fugitive slaves may be rescued by mobs with violence—the cities and counties to recover a penalty inflicted by themselves from the individuals aiding in the rescue; the individuals shall be punishable with a fine of $1,000, solitary imprisonment for three years, or either penalty. The same gentleman offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners, to meet the Virginia and Maryland Commissioners at Washington on the 4th of February. The resolutions will be called up to-morrow.

In the House a resolution was offered by Mr. RANDALL for appointment of seven Commissioners to Washington. It was discussed, and made the special order for to-morrow. It will probably pass.

The repeal of the last half of the 95th section of the Penal Code will also probably pass.

The Select Committee of the Senate to-night agreed to report Mr. SMITH's bill relative to compensation to owners of rescued fugitive slaves to-morrow morning.

PUBLIC FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Recent proceedings at the fortress of Monroe have embittered public feeling. The following was adopted at a large meeting last night:

Whereas, The Legislature has formally declared that any act of coercion against a Southern State will be regarded by Virginia as an act of war, and resisted with all the means in her power.

Resolved, That the attention of the Legislature be hereby called to the fact of an overt act of coercion now actually being perpetrated at Fortress Monroe.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

TELEGRAPHIC FALSEHOODS—THE REAL SENTIMENT—FREE GIFTS—NEGROES OFFERING THEIR SERVICES—THE MORRIS ISLAND BOYS—SUMTER—MAJOR ANDERSON'S "GRENADES"—JUDGE SMALLEY HERE—TELEGRAPHIC PROJECTS—SECESSION ADVERTISING—SPUN COTTON CONVENTION—THE JOCKEY CLUB—BLACK "BADGES."

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861.

In accordance with my intention of giving facts as they are, and not rumors as they seem, merely to get up a sensation letter, I will state now that all the stories so generally credited at the North, of forced exactions of money, clothes and provisions, by troops stationed here, or demands from individuals of known wealth to contribute *nolens volens*, are entirely and absolutely false. The "Minute-Men" story has gone the rounds of the telegraph, and has returned with bountiful additions. It had not the shadow of a foundation. Then came the $40,000 tax on Gov. AIKEN, and his remark on paying, "that he would rather be earning his wages at the North as a free laborer, than be submitted here to the horrid slavery of a mob." This is an absolute falsehood, as I am assured by a very conservative merchant of Charleston, who enjoys the personal friendship of the Ex-Governor.

I wonder at it, and perhaps we of the North cannot understand or appreciate it, but it is none the less true, that the solid men of Charleston—the merchants, bankers, &c., including lawyers, doctors, and all the clergy—have but one opinion *now*, and will pursue to the (if needs be) bitter end, but one course of action. They have differed, they still in dispassionate arguments would wish for some other course, and many, *very* many, are yet willing to worship the flag under which they have so long prospered, but they think that the Rubicon has been crossed, and it is now *too late*.

An old planter, who was strongly opposed to the nullification fever of 1832, has started a subscription book, which is receiving many signatures, each one pledging himself to devote one-sixth of his income this year to the State, payable in three installments. It is calculated that the Republic will gain $1,000,000 by this voluntary movement on the part of the moneyed classes. Negro insurrections have formed a large part of the pabulum of these fiction mongers. I have not yet visited the interior, as is my intention, but there is perfect security felt here on that point. The blacks, in large numbers, have begged their masters to allow them to aid in erecting batteries, and several hundred are now employed in this way, while many free negros have joined them, and are also engaged in some instances as night patrols. This class would be allowed even to carry arms, were it not that already over one thousand men have offered themselves as volunteers. I have not yet visited the different points of defence in the harbor, but hope to in a few days, when I will give full particulars of the Palmetto arms.

I have been conversing, to-day, with one of the volunteers who was on Morris Island, near the gun which fired the first shot at the *Star of the West*. He, of course, is fiery hot, and said he prayed at the time that the d—d Stars and stripes might be knocked out of her and the ship sent to the bottom! One of his companions belongs to a company of riflemen from the interior. This one told me that the Yankee steamer was only minié-rifle range from their company at the time she showed her keel, and "they so longed to pick off some of the invaders of South Carolina soil." Pleasant this. These soldiers, taken of their own free will from luxurious homes, serve the "Republic" for twelve months. They are allowed $120 and rations, but they consider it a point of honor not to ask for anything. Their diet consists of salt pork hominy, bacon, rice and coffee, served from tin cups and trenchers. The *reveillé* beats at 6 o'clock, and they are kept hard at work all day, building sand forts, rolling balls, &c.—no child's play for delicate youths. Many of them, I understand, are suffering from diseases incident to exposure, although the ladies of Charleston are profuse in their donations to husbands brothers and lovers.

The flag which still floats proudly from Sumter is a terrible sore on the body politic of South Carolina. I believe if the Palmetto State has any particular and hearty hatred, it is for a Commonwealth often equally rabid and extreme in its actions. The fact that the island (from which the fortress springs) is made of Massachusetts granite, causes them to curse it each moment, and pray for its speedy extinction. *How* is the momentous question? Everywhere you hear of plans for its capture, though the most extreme have to acknowledge that it can only be done at a fearful cost.

Are you aware that the hand grenades which hang thick as leaves within every desirable nook are invented by Major ANDERSON? They are fearful in their death-dealing power. A child can manage them, throwing them with as much ease as he would putty-balls from a mimic gun, yet when they burst, a death by torture is the fate of any one who may happen to receive their contents.

Judge SMALLEY's charge is making quite a stir here. They begin to realize the two sides to every question. At the hardware stores they sell hardly anything but Northern firearms, which may be pointed at Northern hearts!

The Legislature are debating the question of connecting the various works in the harbor, extending some thirteen miles to Folly Island, by the telegraph. A patriotic firm in the city have offered to bear a large proportion of the necessary outlay. The gentlemen state in their petition that the cable costs in New-York $225 per mile. Will not this come under the head of Judge SMALLEY's charge, and are not the makers of the electric wire, as well as the gun men, equally liable under the "aid and comfort" definition?

Secession has its humors in the advertising "dodges" to raise the cash. One MARQUIS, in the *Courier*, advertises *Poudrette*, which he indorses as "no Northern humbug, but produced on our own soil." He adds, "I am a true Southron, ready to rescue our rights from danger"—Poudrette included, I suppose.

A Cotton Convention is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., on the 13th of February. The object is to enable the South to export *spun Cotton* to the leading powers of Europe. This fearful agitation has some good points. It is certainly teaching the South their vast natural resources and forcing them to develope them.

The famous Jockey Club of South Carolina will hold their annual meeting on the 2d of February. Their ball and dinner will be dispensed with this season. The reason is obvious. This Club is patronized by the flower of the Palmetto State, and the races are graced by the presence, usually, of all the leading ladies. Perhaps the ominous "lint parties" will interfere with this year's gaiety.

At the time so many of the free blacks left here, a great deal was said about the "badges," which were alleged to be so odious. I have thought that a copy of the oath which each person takes when he receives and pays for them for a year, might interest some of your readers. The tariff on them varies from $2 to $7. A house servant pays $2 for his or her "badge;" "a handicraft tradesman" pays $7. Here is the oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear that the negro mentioned is my property, and that the employment of every such slave when working on hire, is to be no other than such as now mentioned by me, so help me God." No "badge" is granted unless this oath is taken. JASPER.

THE LEGISLATURE AT C

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Contradictory and Self-Defeating Character of the Bill in its Present Shape.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Jan. 27, 1861.

Most readers are familiar with the famous bridge case, under discussion before a certain Board of Celtic Supervisors. A competent Committee, after due examination of the case, reported the absolute necessity of erecting a new bridge over a certain stream, and introduced a suitable bill to carry their report into effect. The whole Board expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the report and bill; but, the better to protect the pecuniary interests of his constituents, one member moved that the materials of the old bridge should be used in construction of the new one—which very economical proposition passed unanimously. Another member, in order to guard against some freak of local jealousy, moved that the new bridge be placed upon the *site* of the old one, and that also passed *nem. con.* A third Supervisor, determined to outdo both his competitors for popularity, and anxious to secure the county against any possible loss of timber, moved that the old bridge should not be torn down until the new one had been finished, and that also passed without a dissenting voice!

The aforesaid Irish supervisors have worthy disciples in the Senate of the United States, if we may judge the latter by the manner and spirit in which they have handled the Pacific Railroad bill now pending in that body. When this measure came from the House of Representatives it offered aid to the extent of about one-half the probable cost of constructing and equipping the proposed road, and the Government was to be secured for its advances by a first mortgage upon the work. The better to aid in its construction, the House bill embodied the policy adopted in aiding other Western railroads by grants of public lands. As only a portion of the money necessary to build the road was to be furnished by the Government, the remainder must, of course, be drawn in some shape from private capital, and for its procurement the House left open the avenues of subscription, of floating debt, of second mortgage bonds on the road, and the mortgage or sale of their lands, as sources from which the constructors should obtain the remainder of the required cash. The only risk to the Government under the House bill was that the companies might not be able to build more than a few hundred miles westward, and then be compelled to suspend operations. The rights of a first mortgage protect the Government in this, however, as far as it is possible to offer protection. Now mark the action of the Senate.

In order to prevent the Pacific Railroad corporators from exercising the privilege of borrowing money on such securities as they would have, the Senate have adopted an amendment declaring that "no mortgage or construction bonds shall ever be issued by said Company, or said road, or mortgage or lien be made in any way, except to the United States." The House provided that the sum to be advanced should not exceed $60,000,000, and the Senate restrict this by a provision that the United States Government shall retain 30 per cent. of this aid *until the completion of the road.* The House bill, under safe restrictions, donated good lands, but a Senate amendment provides that such lands only shall be taken for the road as are situated on either side of it; and on the completion of each fifty miles of the work, the lands on either side of that particular part of it so completed shall be conveyed to the Company.

From some knowledge of the matter, derived from personal observation in crossing the country, *viâ* the Central route, I have no hesitation in saying that if a man owned *all* the lands in the interior of the continent, over which the Pacific Railroad will run, if constructed, and was compelled to pay a tax on them, he would be only too happy to deed them away to whoever would furnish the stationery necessary for the purpose, unless he could make the amount of his tax out of the famished wolves and prairie dogs. This is literally true of almost every foot of the way from a point say one hundred miles west of the Kansas settlements, until the Sierra Nevadas are approached, with the exception of some occasional spots in the Salt Lake Basin, where none but the Mormons will ever settle, because it costs four times as much to provide the means of irrigation as is needed to buy the best farming lands in the Northwestern States. Mineral lands, be it remembered, are exempted from the proposed Pacific Railroad grant; and the great bulk of the remainder will continue open and free, forever and ever, under the operation of the laws of nature. The records of the Smithsonian Institute show that the vast interior of the continent never receives rain enough to produce more than a scanty crop of grass. Nature's "higher law" cuts the Pacific Railroad off from any aid in its construction to be derived from the land grants under the Senate amendment.

Again: the House bill introduces a number of persons by name, to whom the bill purported to make a grant; and the Senate have increased these names to something over a hundred, and have provided for the further addition of all such persons as shall choose to associate themselves with them and become subscribers to the stock. This amendment was introduced, apparently, for the purpose of opening the privilege of subscription to all; but in fact that result was already provided for in the House bill, and by a much less cumbersome arrangement, for by section 1st of said bill, the persons named therein could only become a corporation under the operation of legislative enactments by Kansas, Utah and California. As a result, the corporators named in the bill were merely commissioners to set its machinery in motion, and the Legislatures aforesaid could have provided for the admission into the corporated companies of all who might choose to become subscribers to the stock.

To cap the climax of absurdities, and to absolutely prevent the tearing down of the old bridge until after its materials should have all been incorporated into a new one, the Senate adopted an amendment providing, substantially, that the bill shall be inoperative until the necessary acts of incorporation shall have been submitted to and approved by the Congress of the United States! The proposed corporations must run the gauntlet of the Legislatures of Kansas, Utah and California. Each of those sections must be reconciled, and then the acts of incorporation must come back for the revision of Congress, that the battle may all be fought over again on the question of ratification! After all this is done, if ever, the Government will lend only one-third of the money necessary to construct a work which is an imminent national necessity, indispensable to the safety of the country, and which ought to be completed as a military precaution, no matter what its cost! It is perfectly certain that the bill, as it now stands in the Senate, never can or will build the Pacific Railroad, for, under its stultified provisions, no one of the corporators who knows enough to own a dollar, would ever expend it in applying to the Legislatures for the needed charters.

The fact is that the enemies of the Pacific Railroad, in the guise of friends, have entrapped the Senate into adding these various restrictions for the sole purpose of defeating the measure. The device is a cunning one, and thus far it has won. On the other hand, the friends of the road, whose constituents are clamorous for its construction, are constrained to sit and vote for these amendments, because they must not appear to oppose them when offered under the pretence of desire to "perfect" and "guard" the bill. The constituencies cannot detect, so readily as Senators do, this settled determination to kill the bill by simulated kindness; but they *will* understand it all in due time, and hold the miscreants to stern responsibility for the bitter disappointment consequent upon their violation of solemn pledges.

All men and sections are governed by their interests; and we know that the gold and silver bullion of California must at all hazards come to the Atlantic side. If war renders their transportation by sea unsafe, it will be an effective argument for the railroad. Should a speck of war arise then upon the horizon, and be fanned into flame by the sentiments of the frontier States, let the mercantile and manufacturing interests look beneath the surface, and see how far the determination to have a Pacific Railroad at any cost, has tended to influence the people of some of the States to precipitate a conflict that shall show more clearly than our "statesmen" now seem to understand it, the fact that the national road is indispensable;—for to Texas, Missouri, and the Pacific States, at least, the construction of the trans-continental railroad would be cheaply bought, even at the terrible cost of war. All the party platforms favor a Pacific Railroad,—and if the attempts to secure it at this session shall fail, by the treachery of its "friends," hundreds of thousands of our people will think a war which insures the construction of the work not waged in vain, even if it results in nothing more.

S.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

Details of the Legal Trial soon to come on concerning the American Bonapartes.

From the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

A most interesting case will come before the Tribunal of First Instance at Paris on the 25th of the present month. Mme. Bonaparte, first wife of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, and uncle of the Emperor Napoleon, and her son, by her marriage with the Prince, claim to inherit their part of the personal property left by the Prince. Mme. Bonaparte, who, I believe, is now in Paris, was, as you are aware, an American lady named Paterson, and the real object of the present suit is to reëstablish the perfect legality of her marriage. "By attempts renewed during the last few years," says the printed memoir drawn up by Mme. Bonaparte's legal advisers, M. Berryer, advocate, and M. Legrand, avoué,

"By means of writings recently published, it has been tried to annul the character and validity of the most solemn acts, in spite of the sanction they have received and the positive prescriptions of our laws. The best established facts have been denied or misrepresented, and an attempt will be made before the Tribunal to cause the illegal acts of arbitrary power, and the opinions servilely repeated by men without any judicial authority,* to prevail over the fundamental principles of law and social order."

A short sketch of the early career of Jerome Bonaparte is then given. He entered the naval service in 1803—his brother, the future Emperor, being then First Consul—and proceeded from Martinique on board of a merchant vessel to the United States. If he were born, as stated, in 1784, he would then have been only 19 years of age; but from a communication of Gen. Smith, uncle of Miss Paterson, his commission as officer showed him to have been 22. He was introduced in the month of May to the family of Mr. Paterson, "one of the richest and most respectable citizens of Maryland." Jerome became enamoured of Mr. Paterson's daughter, and after some time proposed marriage. After due inquiry as to whether any difficulties, legal or otherwise, existed, the suitor was accepted. Jerome announced to his family in France his approaching marriage. The French Chargé d'Affaires to the United States communicated to his Government the particulars of the negotiation, and the dispatches containing them are still in the archives of the French Foreign Office. The ceremony took place with great solemnity at Baltimore, on the 24th of December, 1803, and the *contrat de mariage* was signed by Jerome, his wife and his wife's father, and witnessed by Mr. J. Carroll, of Baltimore, by the Vice-Consul of France, by M. de Camus, a French citizen, afterwards Minister of Foreign Affairs in Westphalia, and by Commodore Barney, of the United States Navy. The ceremony was performed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore, who delivered the following certificate:

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24, 1803.

With license, I this day united in the holy bonds of marriage, in conformity with the rites of the Holy Catholic Church, Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul of France, with Elizabeth Paterson, daughter of William Paterson, Esq., of the City of Baltimore, and of Dorcas Spear, his wife.

✠ J., Bishop of BALTIMORE.

This certificate was verified by the French Vice-Consul, Henry Vernet.

"Such were the solemnities of the marriage of M. Jerome Bonaparte with Miss Paterson," observes the memoir. "No opposition was sent from France, when the projected union had been known many months before. The whole year 1804 passed over without any protest, or any sign of discontent disturbing the quiet and honor of the Paterson family, or troubling the happiness and mutual affection of the young couple."

It was only when the First Consul became Emperor, and "when he was preparing for his family the distribution of so many Royal and sudden grandeurs, to impose respect and dread of his power on the Sovereigns of Europe," that the marriage of his brother Jerome appeared, in the words of M. Thiers, "opposed in the last degree to his political designs."

The Emperor compelled his mother, Madame Letizia, to sign a protest against her son's marriage, as being contracted without her consent previously obtained, and the Emperor himself issued a decree forbidding it to be entered in the register of the offices of State. The memoir shows, at some length, that all this was of no effect towards annulling the marriage.

Meantime, Jerome Bonaparte and his young wife left the United States for Europe. They landed at Lisbon. Jerome proceeded to meet his brother, and sent his wife on to Holland, where she was to wait for him. He left Lisbon on the 5th of April, 1805, and it was the last time she saw her husband. Several letters from Jerome to his wife are given in the memoir, all breathing the warmest affection, and expressive of the most unshaken fidelity. On the 6th of May, 1805, the Emperor wrote thus to his brother:

"Your union with Miss Paterson is null in the eyes of religion and the law. Write to Miss Paterson to return to America. I shall give her a pension of 60,000f. on condition that in no case shall she bear my name, to which she has no right, by reason of the non-existence of the union. Inform her, of yourself, that you have not been able, and that you cannot change the nature of things."

The "nature of things" which Jerome could not change was the elevation of the Bonaparte family to the rank of sovereign families, but of recent date, and subsequent to the marriage.

The Emperor addressed at the same time similar injunctions to his brother Lucien afterwards Prince of Canino,) "whose marriage, contracted with Madame Jouberton some years previously, seemed also disfigured by the same *mésalliance* in the eyes of the triumphant man who had just added to the title of Emperor of the French that of King of Italy." Lucien received a letter, declaring that "Madame Lucien would never be recognized by the Emperor, because her son might be called to inherit the throne, and the Emperor owed it to the dignity of his crown not to expose this immense inheritance to the issue of a marriage contracted against his will."

Lucien was not the man his brother took him for; to his threats he answered as follows:

You conclude by tracing out for me the line of conduct I ought to pursue—viz., to destroy the contract which has united us for the last three years—to bring back to Paris my wife changed into a concubine—to separate my daughters from their mother, who have found in her their parent—to acknowledge my two children illegitimate. And you call that a simple proceeding! And you think that, after having divided a poor family, dishonored my wife, disinherited my children—that after having deprived them of their name and their position, which is no longer mine, but theirs—I should find compensation for so much baseness in the graces and favors which you say would enable my illegitimate children to live honored and happy! Sir, I respect in you the organ of the Emperor. Know, however, that rather than descend to such infamy, I would immolate my son and my daughter with my own hand. * * * Moreover,—I am again writing to His Majesty,—excepting the sacrifice demanded of me, I am ready to make all others that may be thought useful to France. My dignities belong to the Emperor. The choice of the place of my retreat belongs to him. When he commands me to change it I will obey without a murmer; if he requires it I shall quit Europe, but I will not quit my wife and children except with my life.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

PESARO, May 25, 1805.

Lucien refused to separate from his wife; she survived him, and their affection remained unaltered to the last. Meantime Madame Jerome Bonaparte continued to receive from her husband the same affectionate letters as before.

The Emperor next addressed himself to the Pope, (Pius VII.) and demanded a bull annulling the marriage of his brother Jerome. He descended to willful misstatements of the case. For instance, he said that Jerome had been only one month in America when he married; whereas he arrived in May, and married on the 24th of December. He alleged scruples of conscience, on the ground that Miss Paterson was a Protestant; "and," he said, "it was important to France that a Protestant girl should not be near the Emperor;" whereas, the Princess of Wurtemberg, whom Jerome afterwards married, at the instance of his brother, was a Protestant. The Pope refused to annul the marriage.

"'If we usurped an authority,' he said, 'which we do not possess, we should become guilty of a most abominable abuse before God's tribunal and the whole Church; and your Majesty, in your justice, would not wish us to pronounce a judgment contrary to the testimony of our conscience and the invariable principles of the Church.'"

Again an attempt was made to extort the bull, and again the Pope refused.

Madame Jerome Bonaparte, who was ignorant of what was going on against her, proceeded to England, and there, on the 7th of July, 1805, gave birth to a son, the party to the present suit. Certificates of his birth and baptism are all given in full in the memoir. Madame Bonaparte remained in London until November, 1805, where she continued to receive the same affectionate letters from her husband. But she grew tired of the solitude in which she was left, and, finding her position embarrassing, she resolved to return to America, which she did in November, 1805.

Not long after this the letters of Jerome to his wife, became less affectionate. The memoir explains this change:

"Since the treaty of peace of Presburg, the Elector, Duke of Wurtemburg, had obtained, with the title of King, considerable territorial aggrandizement, and the hand of his daughter, now become Princess Royal, was already destined for the youngest of his (the Emperor's) brothers. Was Jerome ignorant of these projects, when, on the 29th of June, 1806, he wrote from Martinique, to his wife, a letter, reproaching her for having left Holland?"

This letter was of evil omen. The reproach of having left Holland was most unjust on the part of one who, having brought his wife from the United States to Europe, had abandoned her at Lisbon; had told her to return to Amsterdam, and soon after ordered her to return to America. On the 17th of July, 1806, he addressed his last letter to "Madame Bonaparte, at Baltimore." It made no announcement of the project of his brother; it contained commonplace compliments, and consisted of four or five lines.

On the 1st of June, 1806, an act was prepared which the memoir describes as "a melancholy monument of the vices engendered by the servile weakness and the guilty condescension of ecclesiastical authorities to the exactions of a Government." This was a sentence issued by the Archbishop of Paris annulling the marriage of Jerome with Miss Paterson, an act which the head of the Church, to which the Archbishop belonged, had previously and repeatedly resisted as illegal and opposed to the dogmas of the Church. The Archbishop had the baseness to declare "that there was no marriage contracted between the minor Jerome and Elizabeth Paterson; that the alleged marriage was null and clandestine, having taken place without the consent of the minor's mother, from which there resulted a presumable *rapt de séduction*, without the presence of a proper priest,* in a foreign country, &c."

The Emperor having at last persuaded the King of Wurtemberg and the Emperor of Russia that his brother was free to contract a new union, Jerome was married on the 12th of August, 1807, to the Princess Frederica Catherine of Wurtemberg, and in December of the same year was proclaimed King of Westphalia.

In May, 1808, Jerome sent a person to the United States to claim his son and bring him to France. From the letter which he wrote to his father-in-law, Mr. Paterson, it appeared what little value he set on the acts which annulled his American marriage. In it he spoke of giving his son the position "suitable to his birth and rank;" "bringing him up in the rank which belongs to him, he should thus diminish the grief he felt at being far from his mother, and repair all the evil which the great political interests he was bound to respect had done us," &c. In a letter to his wife of the same date he says he "counts upon a more happy future," and "nothing will ever make me forget the bonds which unite me to you, and the tender attachment which I have vowed to you for life." Madame Bonaparte refused to part with her child.

Another long letter is given, dated Cassel, the 22d November, 1808, from Jerome, now King of Westphalia, to his American wife, in which he proposes to give her for her residence and that of his son "a noble palace, comfortable and in every respect worthy of you, at Smalcalden, about thirty leagues from Cassel," and also "the title of Prince and Princess of Smalcalden, for you and our son, with a yearly revenue of 200,000 francs." He also wrote to his son, who was then only three years old.

Madame Bonaparte refused to answer his letters, and rejected his offers.

Three years passed without any further correspondence. In February, 1812, Jerome again wrote to his wife and son, and assured the former that "sooner or later all would be arranged." Unchanged by the assurance "that all would be arranged sooner or later," Madame Bonaparte treated his letters in the same manner; she refused to answer them. But the next step she took was to demand from the tribunals of her own country a divorce from the husband who had abandoned and repudiated her. She was divorced *à vinculo matrimonii* in January, 1813, by Act passed in the House of Representatives and Senate of Maryland, "reserving her own rights and those of her son."

In 1819 she came to Europe, and was received with much cordiality by the members of her husband's family. Joseph, the elder brother of the Emperor, proposed to give his daughter in marriage to Madame Bonaparte's son. The Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, and Madame Letizia, the mother of the Emperor, highly approved the project. Many letters are given in the memoir from the various members of the Bonaparte family, all couched in affectionate terms, and all recognizing the relationship of Madame Bonaparte and her son, as if nothing had occurred. The marriage did not take place with his cousin, the daughter of Joseph. Madame Jerome Bonaparte visited Italy in 1827, and was received in the same affectionate manner by his grandmother, aunts, uncles and cousins, as proved by the ample correspondence contained in the memoir. He returned to America and married in 1829. He received letters of congratulation from all his relations. Madame Letizia, his grandmother, wrote thus:

NOV. 10 1829.

MY DEAR SON: I have heard with pleasure of your marriage, as the person you have chosen possesses all the advantages one could desire. I earnestly pray that you may be happy in the union you contract, and if my blessing can contribute to it it will be complete and lasting. I beg of you to present my affectionate wishes to your betrothed, though I have not the pleasure of knowing her. Your father is still in the country; he will not return before the 15th. He is well, as also your brother and your sister (the present Prince Napoleon and Princess Mathilde.) I embrace you tenderly. Your affectionate mother,

MADAME.

Similar letters of congratulation were addressed to M. Jerome Bonaparte on the birth of a son in 1831.

The Princess Mathilde, daughter of the Ex-King of Westphalia, was married in 1840 to M. Anatole Demidoff. Her brother, Prince Napoleon, lost no time in informing M. Jerome Bonaparte of the event, and he concludes in these words:

I embrace you, dear Jerome, as also your wife and child, and I am for life your devoted brother and friend, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

M. Demidoff also informed him of his marriage with his sister, the Princess Mathilde; the wife of Joseph, Ex-King of Spain (then known as Count de Survilliers) did the same; and the Princess Mathilde herself wrote as follows:

NOV. 17, 1840.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I believe you will learn with all the interest of a sincere friendship the conclusion of my marriage.

My new condition realizes all the hopes which I had anticipated. But, while I am happy, I am not the less attached to all the affectionate sentiments which I professed before my marriage, and you know, my dear JEROME, what a share you have in my affections. Give my affectionate compliments to my sister in-law, though I have not the pleasure of knowing her; assure her of my affection for her. A thousand compliments from the Baroness.

Your most affectionate sister,

MATHILDE.

Kiss my little nephew for me.

When Prince Louis Napoleon went to America after the "affair" of Strasburg, M. Jerome Bonaparte offered him his house as a residence. The Prince (the present Emperor) replied:

MY DEAR COUSIN: In a month I begin my journey to the interior. The first thing I mean to do is to pay you a visit. I remember with pleasure the time we passed together at Rome and Florence.

Farewell, my dear cousin; receive the assurance of my friendship.

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.

On the 1st of January, 1853, M. Bonaparte congratulated his cousin on his becoming Emperor, "on the foundation of his success—namely, the will of the people as expressed by universal suffrage." The Emperor replied:

MY COUSIN: Notwithstanding the distance, and a very long separation, I have never doubted the heartfelt interest with which you followed all the chances of my destiny. I have felt great pleasure in the letter which brings me your congratulations. I thank you for them. The news you give me of the vocation of your son for the military career, and of his entering a regiment of Carabineers, has not been less agreeable to me. When circumstances permit I shall be, believe me, most happy to see you. Whereupon, my cousin, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

Written at the Palace of the Tuileries, Feb. 9, 1853.

NAPOLEON.

M. Bonaparte came to France in June, 1854. On his arrival in Paris he received, through the Minister of State, an invitation to dine at St. Cloud, where the Court then was. The invitation was addressed to Prince Jerome. The moment he entered the Palace the Emperor handed him a declaration, drawn up by M. Abbatucci, Minister of Justice, M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and M. Baroche, President of the Council of State, setting forth that "M. Jerome Bonaparte is to be considered in France as legitimate;" that "he is French by birth, and, if he has lost the character, a decree can restore it to him in virtue of the 18th clause of the Civil Code."

In a short time M. Bonaparte perceived that his presence in Paris and the kindness of the Emperor towards him excited certain discontent elsewhere. He informed the Emperor of the fact, and received from His Majesty the following letter:

MY DEAR COUSIN: I have received your two letters. I had already received one from my uncle Jerome, who told me that he would never consent to your remaining in France. I replied, that as the French laws recognize you as legitimate, I could not do otherwise than acknowledge you as a relation, and that if your position in Paris was embarrassing, it was for you alone to judge of that—that Napoleon, if he reconnected himself well, had nothing to apprehend from family revelations, &c. You must, without irritating your father, continue to follow the course which you have proposed to yourself. I will write to morrow to Euuld about the arrangements we agreed on.

Compliments to Jerome, and believe in my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

On the 17th of April, 1855, M. Bonaparte being then at Baltimore, received from M. Fould, Minister of State, a letter announcing to him that on his return to France he was to assume the title of Duke de Sartène, (a town in Corsica,) "to put an end to difficulties which you are aware of;" and also that it was the Emperor's intention that his son should bear the title of "Count de Sartène." This proposition was rejected.

Prince Napoleon and his sister, the Princess Mathilde, then demanded of the Emperor and the *Conseil de Famille*, that "MM Paterson (Mr. Jerome Bonaparte and his son) should not exercise any of the rights which belong exclusively to the legitimate issue, and that consequently M. Jerome Paterson and his descendants should be prohibited from bearing the name of Bonaparte." The *Conseil de Famille* decided in favor of their bearing the name of Bonaparte, but decided *illegally*, as the memoir maintains, that they should not have the right to avail themselves of the benefit of the 201st and 202d articles of the *Code Napoléon* relating to succession. The *Conseil de Famille* was composed of MM. Abbatucci, Fould, Troplong, De Morny, Baroche and Orrano. The point is argued at some length in the memoir.

On the 10th of November, 1855, Marshal Pelissier, at his head-quarters before Sebastopol, named "M. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte" Lieutenant in the 7th Dragoons, Knight of the Legion of Honour. This nomination was confirmed on the 24th of the same month. But on the 13th of June, 1856, a letter of permission to wear the decoration of the Medjidie of Turkey was addressed to M. Bonaparte, *jun.*,* as "M. Bonaparte Paterson." This permission, granted to him under a name which was not his proper designation, was not accepted. At the same time, the proposition of the Duchy of Sartène was renewed to M. Bonaparte, the father. Under these circumstances the latter addressed the following letter to the Emperor, dated July 25, 1856:

SIRE: I received the inclosed from my son a few days ago. I kept it to reflect on its contents before I should send it to your Majesty. It breathes the sentiments of honor in which my son was brought up, and I pray your Majesty to grant his request. It is no real dishonor to be born a bastard and in accepting the consequences. Had I been in that category I should have long since accepted, with gratitude, the offers which your Majesty condescended to make me. But as I was legitimately born—and as I have always been acknowledged as such by my family, by the laws of all countries, and by the whole world, it would be the extreme of baseness and dishonor on my part to accept a *brevet of bastardy*. I did not raise the question, neither do I fear it. And if the family council (*conseil de famille*) has rendered an illegal and unjust decision, it at least stopped short of depriving me of the name I bore from my birth to the fiftieth year of my age, without its ever having been contested.

The object and the victim of intrigues, calumnies and falsehoods, it only remains for me, Sire, to repeat the prayer I addressed to your Majesty in my letter of the 20th of March, to go with my son and wait in exile that justice which I am convinced Heaven reserves for me, sooner or later, and to request that your Majesty will be pleased to grant me an audience to take your orders for the future.

J. N. BONAPARTE.

The memorial concludes by praying the tribune to order that an inventory be taken of the property left by His Imperial Highness, Prince Jerome, and that a partition be made of it:

On this demand, which must be admitted in any case, M. Bonaparte will be able to maintain the legitimacy of his *filiation*, and to repel any exception on the ground that the affair has been already decided, which might be pleaded. As for Mme. Elizabeth Patterson, who has taken no part in anything that has passed since the birth of her son, and against whom to this day no direct attack has ever been attempted, with whom it cannot be alleged that any decision, legal or not, has been pronounced, she will vindicate the honor of her maternity, she will prove the validity of her marriage, and she will claim all the rights which accrue to her from the contract which preceded it. Now that there is an interest *created* and *present* in the discussion, and for the trial of the questions which this great cause may give rise to, French magistrates holding the code of laws in their hands, and maintaining all the dignity of their independence, will not make the holy authority of marriage, and the sacred and legitimate rights of a family, established for more than half a century, give way to the ephemeral necessities of policy, or to the arbitrary and capricious desires of absolute power, or to the *illegal complicancy* of its servants.

BERRYER, Advocate.
M. LEGRAND, Avoué.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this case, for on the decision of the Tribunals will depend the legality of the first, or of the second marriage.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The enterprising publishing firm of R. GRIFFIN & Co., which lately migrated from Glasgow to London, and is well known as the publishers of *Lord Brougham's Works*, *The Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, &c., is strengthened by the admission of the second son of Mr. HENRY G. BOHN, and will in future carry on business under the style of GRIFFIN, BOHN & Co. One of the first undertakings of the new firm will be the issuing of a complete edition of Mr. HENRY MAYHEW'S books *London Labor and the London Poor*, and *The Great World of London*. An entire new volume of new matter will now first be published, which was prepared for the work, but deferred at its unexpected stoppage several years since. The two sections, "Those that will Work" and "Those that cannot Work," will form three volumes, with illustrations from photographs. The third division, "Those that *will not* Work," containing particulars of what is affectedly called in England "The Social Evil," and the dangerous classes of society, will follow. The amount of the purchase of the stock and copyright of the work from Mr. BOYNE'S executors, was about $6,000.

—Much curiosity has been felt by collectors of rare books in America as to the present locality of the copy of the first book printed in the United States, the Massachusetts *Bay Psalm-Book*, formerly in the library of Mr. EDWARD CROWNINSHIELD, of Boston, but which did not appear at the auction sale of that collection in London, and has not since been heard of in this country, though almost unlimited orders awaited its submittal to public competition. It is now stated, on reliable authority, that it was sold by Mr. HENRY STEVENS, (the purchaser of the entire library,) to the British Museum for *two hundred guineas*, or about $1,050 00, the highest price ever yet reached for a book printed in America; and due to the fact that not more than three perfect copies, (if so many,) are known to exist.

—A work of great beauty and interest is included among Mr. MURRAY'S new books of the present month, relating to a subject that was almost a blank in English Art Literature. It is, "*Antique Gems*—their origin, uses, and value as interpreters of Ancient History, and Illustrations of Ancient Art, with hints to Gem Collectors, Illustrations from the Antique," &c., by the Rev. C. W. KING. It forms an elegant octavo volume, similar to the beautiful works of MARRYATT and BIRCH on Ancient and Modern Pottery and China, issued by the same House. Madame DE BARRESAS' interesting book, just brought out by Mr. BENTLEY, "*Gems and Jewels*—their History, Geography, Chemistry, and Ana, from the earliest age to the present time," is on a kindred subject, but does not enter into the consideration of Gems, Cameos, Intaglios, &c., as works of Art. It is rich in the romantic gossip, if connected with the subject, including chapters on "Eminent Persons and their Jewelry;" "The finest Diamonds known;" "Pawned Jewels;" "Great Jewel Robberies," &c.

—The liberal policy of the British Government in facilitating access to the stores of historical information contained in its matchless series of Public Records, receives an interesting illustration in the publication of Mr. NOEL SAINSBURY'S *Calendar of the Colonial State Papers*, 1574–1660, *preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office*. In this portly volume is contained a detailed account and brief abstract of *every paper* for the eighty-six years above mentioned, including the original letters and communications of all the great men—RALEIGH, GILBERT, NEWPORT, Capt. JOHN SMITH, &c., founders of the British settlements in America—and from whose papers the true history of that eventful time, now first accessible to the student, remains to be written. One entry will serve as a specimen: "Letter from Capt JOHN SMITH to Lord BACON incloses a paper concerning New-England, the contents of which, during nineteen years, he has encountered no few dangers to learn. With £5,000 he durst adventure to bring wealth, honor and a kingdom to His Majesty's posterity." Another entry shows that Sir PHILIP SYDNEY had shared in the contagious spirit of enterprise that affected all noble minds of the day, and was dreaming of an expedition to the New World. A correspondent, who had discovered the "infinite riches and singularities" of Virginia and the West Indies by ocular inspection, writes to him from America, exhorting him not to draw back from tendering so great a service to Christianity and civilization, "*he* only being fit for the chief command of such an expedition." As copies, *in extenso*, of any of the documents, are procurable at a fixed moderate office-charge, the publication of their calendars in fact opens to all the world the store of information which they contain.

—Lord BROUGHAM'S *Treatise on the British Constitution*, which, in his eighty-third year, he presents to his countrymen as the matured fruit of a long political career, is dedicated to Her Majesty in a tone of grateful recognition for the personal kindness and good-will which has influenced the recent extension of his peerage to the family of his brother, and so provided for the continuance of the title. Starting with the principle that the "history of the English Constitution is a history of compromise," between the origin and progress of a mixed Government, in a combination of philosophical and historical narrative, concluding with chapters on the actual working of the judicial, ecclesiastical and military systems of England as realized in a State Church, trial by jury, criminal procedure, standing armies, navies and commerce, forming a manual of information on these topics that must interest every member of a free commonwealth.

—A great impulse has been given to the literature of Scottish national life and character by the publication of Dr. CARLYLE'S *Autobiography*, Dean RAMSAY'S *Reminiscences*, and the Antiquarian Works of Prof. COSMO INNES. The Press actually teems with announcements of books of this class—all certain to meet with readers among a people who, in whichever hemisphere they are found, are always faithful to the traditions of their natal soil. Among those speedily forthcoming are, *Reminiscences of a Scottish Gentleman*, commencing in 1778, by Philo Scotus; *Curious Storied Traditions of Scottish Life*, by ALEXANDER LEIGHTON, one of the authors of Border Tales; *Curiosities of Crime in Edinburgh During the Last Thirty Years*, by JAMES MCLEOD, Edinburgh Police Detective Staff; *The Castes of Edinburgh*, by JOHN HEITON, Esq., of Dornick Tower—a complete exhaustive Encyclopædia of Scotch biography, family and local history; Antiquities, &c., edited by Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, entitled *The Scottish Nation*, now publishing, in parts, by Messrs. FULLARTON & Co.; and *Familiar Illustrations of Scottish Character*, including the Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Municipal, Collegiate Puns, Repartee, &c., by Dr. CHARLES ROGERS.

—Those who have enjoyed Mr. THEODORE MARTIN'S spirited translation of *Horace's Odes*, published in London by Messrs. PARKER, and reproduced in this country in "blue and gold" by TICKNOR & FIELDS, will be pleased to hear that he is now employed on a version of *Catullus*, in English metre. It will include a life and notes, and will introduce the English reader to a classic author, whose beauties are the theme of critics, but who has never before met with a man of genius to interpret him.

—If the merit of a work is to be judged by the number of assailants that it provokes, MACAULAY'S *History of England* must rank next to GIBBON'S *Decline and Fall*; for the attacks on the fairness and veracity of MACAULAY'S narrative can only find a parallel in the critical swarm that buzzed around the classic work of the last century. It would hardly be safe to prognosticate as complete an oblivion for the impugners of MACAULAY as those of GIBBON have experienced long ago. Seeing that Mr. MURRAY'S announcements show that a Bishop has entered the arena, and he will shortly issue *The Correspondence of the Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Philpots) with Lord Macaulay, in 1849, on certain statements in his History, respecting the Church of England*, Mr. JAMES PAGET, a Scottish Barrister, who has already published a little work on the William Penn question, follows up the attack in *The New Examen, or an Inquiry into the Evidence regarding certain passages in Lord Macaulay's History of England*. This will be published by Messrs. BLACKWOOD & SONS, and will contain a searching criticism on the historian's statements regarding MARLBOROUGH, CLAVERHOUSE, Viscount DUNDEE, The Massacre of Glencoe, &c.

—No announcement has appeared since the death of Baron BUNSEN respecting the prospect of the completion of his *Egypt's Place in the World's History* being given to the world, and it is feared that the work will remain in its present unfinished state, a monument of colossal learning, wanting the fifth volume, which would have formed the crown and key-stone of the undertaking. Other writers, in the meantime, are gleaning in the same field. A work of some pretensions is announced by Messrs. LONGMANS, *Egyptian Chronicles, with a Harmony of Sacred Chronology, and an Appendix on Assyrian Antiquities*, in two volumes, 8vo., by Rev. WM. PALMER, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, a gentleman well-known for his works in ecclesiastical literature; and Mr. LANE, the Orientalist, is hurrying out a new library edition of his delightful book, for many years out of print, *Domestic Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians*. It is supervised by his nephew, REGINALD STUART POOLE, as Mr. LANE is still residing in Cairo, occupied on his great Arabic and English lexicon, which is considered an object of national importance, and as such has been promoted by a government grant of funds.

—Many book-buyers are occupied during a good portion of their lives by the search for an edition of the *Bible* or of *Shakespeare* that shall exactly fill the ideal conditions that they require, without success. The works of SCOTT and DICKENS are rapidly getting into the same category of books that every one wants to possess in a shape that shall combine every possible advantage. With regard to the latter writer, the desideratum promises to be supplied by an edition just announced by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL. It is to be comprised in twenty-two octavo volumes, in clear and legible type; but the distinguishing feature will be the presentation of the *whole of the original illustrations*, by "Phiz," to whose pencil we owe the "counterfeit presentment" of "Mr. Pickwick," "Newman Noggs," "Pecksniff," "Tom Pinch," and the long gallery of "Boz's" creations, inseparably connected with the author's text, on its first appearance, and impossible to be adequately replaced by other—even if better—designs. W.

The Republicans and Appointment of Postmasters.

LETTER FROM HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

From the South Bend (Ia.) Register.

H. R. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1861.

FRIEND WHEELER: I was glad to notice your editorial in the last *Register* in favor of the Republicans of each locality deciding by popular vote their choice for Postmasters wherever there is a serious rivalry for the appointment, and the office is one of emolument sufficient to justify this course.

No other mode of selection could be fairer to the competing candidates, or fairer to the people, who really patronize the Post-office far more universally than they do the Sheriff's or Clerk's offices, the incumbents of which they first designate by their Nominating Conventions, and then elect by their votes, and in a very large majority of cases most wisely. But for the provision of the Constitution, which declares that "the appointment of inferior officers may be vested by law in the President, the heads of Departments or the Courts of Justice," without authorizing its conferment by positive law on the people, Congress would doubtless have, long since, in accordance with the almost unanimous wish of the people, authorized the election of Postmasters—for the power of removal, reserved to the Department, would be a sufficient safeguard against the retention of unworthy men.

It is so easy and so just for the Republicans within the sphere of the delivery of any Post-office, designating their choice for Postmaster, at some time fixed by their Central Committee men, and the townships to participate therein designated by the same authority, that I am surprised any one should object to it. *And I wish my constituents to know that, in every case where there is an active contest for the appointment, I have earnestly recommended this course, and that it will not be my fault if it is not adopted.* It is a much better expression of public opinion than petitions, as some persons sign all papers of that kind; and far better than to leave it to a Representative in Congress to determine who, amongst a dozen valued friends, he would recommend to the Department, and which itself can know even less of the popular preference than he does. Whatever objections there may be to an informal election of this kind, are all outweighed by the fact that it declares unmistakably the popular will, at least of the party participating; and its decision will cause much less discontent to those who are defeated by this test than if their aspirations had been defeated by an exercise of power by any one man, who is quite as likely to err in his selection as the Republicans who are to be brought in daily intercourse with the officer elected. Some persons might think this power desirable; but for my part, I prefer that it shall be exercised by the people themselves. If our opponents had ever exhibited, when in power, a willingness to allow Republicans to participate in the selection of their Postmasters, I should be in favor of making the election a general one, in which all parties should vote. As they had not, they would not of course expect it; and many of them would not desire it.

May I ask the Republican papers of the District to copy this letter, and oblige yours truly,

SCHUYLER CO

blow in resistance or defence, without the means to vindicate herself, the State may be humbled and subdued—and all the gasconade and bravado of light-headed and flippant would-be patriots cannot prevent it;—when I see that a single steam frigate, stationed at the Capes of Virginia, will as effectually block up and destroy the entire commerce of Virginia and Maryland as if they were surrounded by icebergs in the Arctic ocean, whilst we have no naval force with which to dislodge or remove the blockade; when I see that the commerce of every other Southern State may be cut off in the same way, and by the same means, by one or more war-steamers to block up the ports of Cape Fear River, Charleston, Savannah, the east of Florida, Mobile Bay, and the mouth of the Mississippi River, whilst the commerce of every Free State in the Valley of the Mississippi is left open, by means of railroad, lake and canal communication, with New-York; when I see that of 3,500,000 militiamen enrolled in the United States, that the North has upwards of 2 500,000, with no negroes to guard at home, and the South only about 947 000, with our wives and daughters to protect, and our negroes to watch; when I see that, upon all constitutional obligations being broken down, there must be incessant and exhausting hostilities carried on between the border Free and the border Slave States, or else that Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri will speedily become Free States, hitched on to a Confederacy of Slave States, from which it is even now proposed they should then be turned adrift; when I see this State groaning under a debt of $45,000,000, to be raised by *direct taxation*, and all her sources of revenue cut off, and without the credit to obtain a dollar in any market in the world on any terms, as will be her condition in a state of rebellion and civil war; when I see nothing but bankruptcy and distress staring every man in the face; when I see all these, and other untold calamities to be brought upon our people, by the inconsiderate haste of an hour's excitement, or for misapplied sympathy for a State, that we were told in advance would "*hitch us on*" and "*precipitate us into revolution, whether we would or not*;" when I can see nothing but absolute ruin and desolation for all in common, which neither our safety nor our honor requires us to encounter—I say if this work is to be done, it must be performed by other hands than mine, for I would not, for all the honors and offices, and wealth of the world, have such a crime resting on my soul.

I have said I would take any compromise that would restore peace to the country; but if is not to be disguised that there are those, in this State and others in the South, who do not mean to be satisfied with any concessions or compromise that can be offered. They are for disunion *per se*, and have been, as Mr. RHETT acknowledged, for thirty years. For them I have nothing to offer but resistance to every proposition and every effort that looks to the secession of this State; and if, when obtaining all that we have the right, under the Constitution, to claim, they still persist in their opposition to the execution of the laws, and in stirring up rebellion and treason, I think it manifest that the Government will fall back on the platform upon which we have just carried this State, to wit: "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," equally, fairly and impartially on all; for then it will be a question between a well regulated Government on the one hand, and anarchy and mob law on the other; for if the Government has no power to collect its taxes or duties, to execute its laws, put down rebellion and punish treason, then it is no longer the Government that was formed by our fathers, and the sooner the whole fabric tumbles to pieces the better.

This Union, as far as my action will go, must and shall be preserved, so long as it can be done with honor. Has Virginia tamely submitted to dishonor for the last ten years? and is she now only stimulated to redeem that honor by the precipitate action of other States? If not, what new cause has arisen within the last two months that makes it necessary to call together the Legislature, order a Convention with doubtful authority, hold an election almost without notice, meet in Convention and declare herself out of the Union, in less time than is ordinarily devoted to the passage of a bill for the construction of a mud turnpike in the mountains? If war had actually been declared against us, no more precipitate action could have been taken. This, too, when public sentiment in the North is daily and hourly undergoing modifications, and petitions are pouring in upon Congress to refer the matter to the people for settlement, who say they are ready to yield to all just and reasonable demands for the sake of the Union?

I will not stop to inquire how long our allies in the Cotton States will be able to hold out and help us after leading us into the difficulty, when their ports are all blockaded, and their supplies of the actual necessaries of life—of which they purchase $150,000,000 worth a year from the Free States—shall be cut off. I will not stop to inquire whether the world can live as long without cotton as they can without bread. I will not stop to show that both England and France have already, by the Chinese war, made arrangements for a supply of cotton from that region of the world, which, together with the supply from the East Indies, will render them in a few years independent of the Cotton States; for all these will be subjects for argument elsewhere; but I simply throw them out as hints for reflection, and as reasons for making haste slowly.

What is to become of that vast multitude of naturalized citizens scattered through the Southern States, who owe a *sworn allegiance* to the United States Government, which is bound to protect them in every land, whether at home or abroad? Are they to be asked to commit a willful perjury, by taking up arms against the Constitution and the Government they have solemnly sworn to support, or are they to be driven from the South as aliens and enemies to the new fangled Government that is to be erected? It is a question for grave deliberation to determine what is to be their status when we separate from our Government and theirs. If you, the natives of Virginia, owe your first allegiance to the State, surely they owe theirs to the General Government.

To be brief, I am ready to sacrifice myself, and live in obscurity and poverty, deserted by friends for whom I would die rather than harm, if by such sacrifice I can save the rich legacy from our fathers, and the rightful inheritance of our children. I am ready to hazard my life, if necessary, in fighting the battles of Virginia in a just cause; but I am not willing to sacrifice the best interests of my State and my country, and the hopes of oppressed mankind throughout the world, in upholding South Carolina in a bad cause—in a wholly unjustifiable and petulant whim, which she avows she has indulged for thirty years. I am not willing to rush upon destruction, for a misplaced sympathy for a State that exulted over the election of a Republican President, burnt their tar-barrels and illuminated their cities, because it afforded them *the pretext* for rebellion, and that has since violently seized upon the forts, arsenals, arms and ammunition, and money of the United States, and has fired upon, and driven from her waters, an unarmed vessel bearing that flag of the Union which has borne us triumphantly through every war and every trouble. I am not one of those who profess or feel such sympathy, nor will I uphold her in such conduct. Yet I would afford her every opportunity to retrace her injudicious steps.

My earnest and urgent advice, then, is that Virginia should remain in the Union, demanding all her constitutional rights, the repeal of all unconstitutional laws—or the declaration of their nullity by the Supreme Court—and a just punishment for those who shall resist its decisions. Let her remain in, and, taking sides with neither, act the part of mediator and peace maker between the extremes of both sections of the country. Recollect that those who now beckon you on to destruction are the same advisers and leaders that lured you on in 1854 to insist upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which has brought you to your present condition. That was a grievous error of which you had timely warning, but to which you would not listen; and those who warned you then were denounced as submissionists and traitors to the South, as they are now. Be not deceived by the same men again, who would now lead you into one ten thousand times more fatal; and do not hereafter forget that I tell you now, when you give up your Union, you surrender your liberties, and the liberties of all who are to come after you.

If this brief and hurried exposition of my views should meet with the concurrence of the people of Richmond, and they desire to call me into their service at a moment when all the calmness, deliberation, and philosophy of the most experienced and far-sighted statesmen should be called into requisition, I shall appreciate the honor, and not decline the trust. But if they are bent on committing an act of self-destruction, that no time, nor labor, nor money, can repair, and involving this State and themselves in everlasting ruin, some other arm than mine must be selected to strike the blow, for I cannot, and will not, commit the parricidal act that would hand my name down in dishonor to posterity, as one of the destroyers of my country and the liberties of the people.

I am, with great respect, your obedient serv't,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

P. S.—I have written this letter because I shall have no other opportunity of making my opinions known to the voters of Richmond, as I am called to Washington, and shall most probably not return until about the time of the election. I will be sure to be here in time to give my vote for Union men.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24, 1861.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MOORE, OF ALABAMA.

Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, sent his Message to the General Assembly on the 14th. He sketches the events preliminary to the meeting of the State Convention, and the action taken by that body; expresses the conviction that all the people of the State will give a cordial support to the Ordinance of Secession, and gives a history of the seizure of the forts at Mobile, where were found about one hundred cannon—32 and 24-pounders, and of the capture of the arsenal, which contained 22,000 stand of small arms and 150,000 pounds of powder. All the indications are that Alabama must maintain her sovereignty and independence by force of arms; and, with this contingency in view, Gov. MOORE urges that the State should be at once placed on a war footing. Another million of dollars should be borrowed on bonds, in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, bearing interest at 8 per cent., and a force should be enlisted for twelve months, two years, or until peace should be concluded, as may seem best. The Governor frankly acknowledges that there may be much suffering and perhaps starvation among the poorer classes, unless the Legislature take some action, such as empowering the County Commissioners to levy and collect a tax for the purpose of affording relief to the needy. Gov. MOORE asks for two Secretaries, advises the increase of the contingent fund to $25,000, and says that he has purchased 9,000 stand of small arms, 10 brass rifled cannon (6-pounders;) 2 columbiads, 20,000 pounds of lead, 700 kegs of powder and 1,500,000 percussion caps. He sketches the history of the various expeditions sent to assist Florida, hints at the necessity of making provision to defray the expenses incurred, and promises to send in a secret message soon regarding the steps to be taken to arm the State.

The British Consul at Pensacola, Fla., is said to have indorsed a State clearance to a cotton ship laden there.

Gov. DENNISON sent the Virginia resolutions to the Legislature of Ohio on Jan. 21. He frankly says that, in his opinion, the proposed terms of adjustment are inadmissible.

Senator BRAGG, of North Carolina, delivered a brief address at Raleigh on Jan. 25. He deprecated precipitate action since he thought it would be much better for North Carolina to remain in the Union and seek an honorable adjustment. While he despaired of a settlement of our difficulties by the present Congress, he was not without hope that they would be adjusted and the Union preserved by the people of the States.

At a meeting held in Portland, Me., on the night of Jan. 26, resolutions were adopted repudiating the doctrine of secession, declaring it the duty of the Federal Government to defend the public property, and recommending the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills.

Lieut. MAURY has written a long letter from Washington to Gen. W. G. HARDING, of Tennessee, advocating the institution of a dual Presidency, and various other contrivances, to give the South equal power with the North in the Union. If this could be accomplished, Lieut. MAURY thinks present difficulties might be adjusted.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY was one of the candidates for election to the General Convention to assemble at Montgomery, Ala., on Feb. 4, but only four votes were cast for him as District delegate, while Mr. W. P. CHILTON received 51 votes. As candidate for delegate from the State at large, he received but 38 votes, while Messrs. WALKER and R. H. SMITH had 86 and 50 respectively.

In a brief, but emphatic note to the Missouri *Republican*, Hon. J. W. NOELL gives notice that he must be counted out when the statement is made that the delegation from the State which he represents is unanimous in favor of secession. He means to cling to the Union to the last.

Several pieces of heavy artillery have been sent to Philadelphia from the arsenal at Lawrenceville, Penn. They are of the heaviest calibre, and are intended for the protection of Fort Delaware, near the mouth of the Delaware River.

On the 21st of January, thirty-four ships, twelve barks, five brigs and six schooners, were cleared at the New-Orleans Custom house. The object of this sudden and unprecedented movement was of course to anticipate the passage of the secession ordinance.

Fort Neale, a Revolutionary earthwork near Wilmington, N. C., was seized by some zealous Secessionists on Saturday night last. They held it over Sunday, but early on Monday morning some sailors, who happened to be in port, drove out the traitors, pulled down the palmetto flag, trampled it in the dust, and substituted for it the stars and stripes.

A Committee of the South Carolina Senate has reported in favor of placing the "late United States Arsenal" under the charge of the officers and professors of the corps of cadets of the Military Academy. It has been found inexpedient to use the building as a station for troops, because it is "impossible to prevent indulgence in dissipation."

Hon. W. C. RIVES has become a candidate for the Virginia State Convention. In his letter accepting the nomination, he warns those whom he addresses that the hope of reconstructing the Union is a fatal delusion. The present emergency is not sufficiently desperate, in his opinion, to warrant a resort to such desperate measures as those proposed by the Secessionists.

Vounteers from Fernandina have seized Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, Fla. This fortification is supposed to be the oldest in the United States. Its walls are forty feet high, and the ditch which surrounds them is now filled with dirt and weeds. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of military stores, which are deposited there, fell into the hands of the captors of the fort.

Hon. E. H. WEBSTER, one of the Maryland Congressional delegation, says, in a recent letter to a friend in Cecil, that he is ready for "any concession, any compromise, which will settle existing differences." The difficulty is that he does not know for what to give his vote.

Capt. INGRAHAM, who left the Mediterranean Squadron on leave of absence, and came home to determine from personal observation what was his duty to South Carolina, has wisely concluded to return to his ship. He says that he does not consider himself under any obligations to enter the service of the State in question when she is not an independent Power and has no navy at her command. A very sensible conclusion.

The Augusta (Va.) *Chronicle* seems to be gradually veering around to the advocacy of a constitutional monarchy for the Gulf States. In a recent issue it expresses itself in favor of continuing the Republican experiment, but if the people shall decide that further trial of that system is useless, it will acquiesce in sorrow in the conclusion that the labors, perils, sacrifices and sufferings of our forefathers have been in vain.

Up to the 22d one hundred guns had been mounted at Port Morgan, near Mobile. Nearly five hundred State troops are in possession.

Notwithstanding the assertion of the Charleston *Mercury* that there was $50,000 in the Sub-treasury of that city, Gov. PICKENS has returned that draft for his services as United States Minister to Russia, with notice that there was no money in the institution in question, and was immediately forwarded another draft on the Sub-treasury in this city. His receipt has been received.

Hon. JOHN BOULIGNY of Louisiana does not recognize the right of his State to secede, and announces his determination to stick to his seat in the House of Representatives.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part II.*—Nos. 272, 274, 280, 185, 187, 191, 193, 197, 201, 205, 211, 213, 219, 225, 247, 290, 294 302, 221, 171, 226, 304, 308, 310, 229, 237, 249, 259, 261, 263.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Demurrers—Nos. 6, 17, 15, 24. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 1, 76, 39, 13, 29, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 91, 94, 23½, 13, 29.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 74, 29, 42, 44, 49.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judge LEONARD adjourned this Court yesterday, on account of the indisposition of the District-Attorney, without transacting any business, to Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when the trial of William Dunnigan for murder will be proceeded with.

Court of General Sessions.

ESCAPE OF A BRACE OF ROGUES BY NEGLECT OF COMPLAINANT.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Francis Wallace, indicted for forgery, in passing counterfeit money, was the first prisoner tried.

Edwin R. Beckwith testified that he was a clothier; on the 15th instant the prisoner came to his store and bought a pair of drawers for fifty cents, paying therefor a three-dollar bill on the North River Bank, subsequently discovered to be a counterfeit one; before having marked the bill for identification, however, the witness had put the bill in a roll of several others, and the legal identification was thus defective. The District-Attorney therefore consented that the Jury should render a vercict of acquittal, which they did, and the prisoner was discharged.

John McGuire had been jointly indicted with the last prisoner, and as the proof against him was the same as that against Wallace, the District Attorney moved for leave to enter a *nolle prosequi*. The motion was granted and the prisoner discharged.

A CULPRIT ESCAPES BY NEGLIGENCE OF A POLICEMAN.

John White, indicted for forgery, in passing counterfeit money, was next put to the bar.

Mrs. Margaret Davis first testified that she kept a fancy goods store; the prisoner came to her place and bought a pair of socks for fifty cents, paying therefor a three dollar bill, which the witness took out to get changed, and found to be a bad one; witness did not mark the bill until the following morning, when it had been in the possession of the officer over night.

Officer Brower testified, to having made the arrest. Witness did not mark the bill at the Court, and consequently could not now identify it; he stated that he was aware he ought to have marked it, but he had neglected to do so.

The District Attorney suggested to the delinquent officer that he would do well next time "to forget to neglect his duty."

The people could not ask a conviction, and the jury, under instruction from the Court, rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged, with an admonition from the Court,—which was also given to the two previous prisoners—to be very careful how they were again found with bad money upon them, as such a circumstance might the next time produce unpleasant results.

FIRST OFFENCE—A LIGHT SENTENCE.

George Cooper, indicted for forgery, in passing counterfeit money, was next put to the Bar, and pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree.

This was the prisoners first offence, and the District Attorney did not press for any severity of sentence. The Court, however, remarked that some punishment was needed, in order to furnish an example to those who seek to destroy the public confidence in the prevailing currency of bills. But as the prisoner was unknown to the Courts and the Police, he would be dealt leniently with, for the purpose of reforming him, as well as protecting the public. The sentence of the Court was, that he be confined in the Penitendary for three months. In passing this sentence, Judge MCCUNN remarked that there seemed to have been a systematic attempt on the 15th of December last to flood the City with these worthless bills. One of the offenders, who had already served a term in the State Prison, had this morning escaped a conviction through the culpable negligence of a Police Officer, who had failed to mark the bill, so as to be able to identify it. Two others had escaped through a similar negligence of the complainant. The prisonner at the bar was the fouth one indicted for the offence, and it would not do now to suffer him to escape, on his own plea of guilty.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF THEFT.

Richard Rigeway, indicted for larceny, was next put to the bar.

William Taylor testified that he was a ship grocer; he had in his possession a short time since, the property of John J. Cook, for safe keeping, while the owner was at sea; the property consisted of a trunk containing clothes and nautical instruments, valued in all at $150. This property was stolen, and witness saw it subsequently at the police Court; the trunk had been kept in a room expressly set apart for keeping sailors' trunks, while they were at sea; the room was always kept locked, and the key was in the custody of the witness and his clerk; when sailors come for their trunks, they usually get the key and brought down their own property themselves.

Augustus M. Farris testified that he kept a shipping office at the same premises occupied by the last witness; on the 15th of December the prisoner came to the office with another person; one of the two went down to get a key to the room where the trunks were kept; afterwards they came out, bringing a trunk and a bundle of clothes, which they carried down to the sidewalk; they complained that a valise which they had looked for had been stolen.

The jury then took the case and rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

A PETIY THIEF.

Richard Ruthersford, indicted for grand larceny pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A THIEF PLEADS GUILTY.

James Williams, indicted for an attempt at grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

VOLUIT, NON POTUIT.

Peter Miller, a German more than sixty years of age, indicted for an attempt to commit rape upon a little girl thirteen years of age, was next put to the bar, and pleaded guilty of a simple assault and battery. His counsel stated to the Court that he had medical witnesses present, who would testify to the prisoner's physical inability to commit the offence charged, and also others, who would give him a good character. He had already been two months in prison, and his counsel, though believing him innocent, had advised him to plead to a simple assault, rather than hazard a trial in which his own mouth would be shut. The Court sentenced the prisoner to nine months in the Penitentiary, as the statements of persons informed of his conduct, showed it to have been very unbecoming a man of his years, to say the least.

TO SING SING FOR USING THE KNIFE.

Frederick Scott, of the colored denomination, was next tried on an indictment for felonious assault, and *Charles Ayres*, also colored, first testified that on the 15th of December, as he was entering his boarding-house in Park-street, he met the prisoner, who was a total stranger to him; the prisoner said "Halloa," and this witness replied "Halloa;" prisoner then knocked the witness down the stairs, and when he got up, attempted to renew the greeting; a clinch ensued, when the landlady interfered, and was cut on her arm by the prisoner, who had a pocket knife; witness was also cut by the same weapon.

Officer Connor testified that on the night of the 15th of December he was called to separate the belligerents; he arrested the prisoner, and the complainant preferred a charge; witness saw no knife used; the complainant was cut in his face in two places.

The jury then took the case and rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to Sing Sing for three years and nine months. The Court remarking that as the prisoner had had no witnesses in his behalf, and himself stated that the affray had been be gun by the other party, while he had acted only in self-defence, it was not disposed to inflict the extreme penalty of the law. Still it could look with no favor on the use of the knife under such circumstances, and it, therefore, must give much more than the lightest sentence which the law would allow.

The court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Patrick Cusic, William Doney, John Sauer.

For False Pretences—Charles Torny.

For Arson—Jacob Miller.

For Forgery—Henry Wilson. Thomas McConnell, Thomas Lawson, Honeywell Vincent, Charles Piel, Charles F. Hoffman.

For Burglary—John Benson, William Ryan.

For Larceny—Theobold Bender, James Lawrence, Thomas Smith, Joseph King, Daniel S. Williams, David K. Williams.

Sewing-Machine Controversy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 29.

Before Judge Smalley.

Injunctions were granted this morning in favor of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company and the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Company, on the sewing-machine patent known as the *Feed Patent*, owned by these Companies, being for inventions of Allen B. Wilson against Henry L. Stevens and James H. Stevens.

The case was argued on the 8th of January inst., by George Gifford, Esq., counsel for the Companies, and by A. K. Hadley, Esq., counsel for the defendants.

The defendants, for their protection, and as a defence, set up and relied upon an alleged invention of Salomon B. Ellithorp, as a prior invention to that of A. B. Wilson.

The Court decided the defence to be insufficient, and ordered injunctions to issue.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

COPYRIGHT.

Josiah J. Burgess vs. *James W. Low et al.*—This was an action for an injunction to prevent the defendants from infringing a copyright claimed by the plaintiff for a "Railway Directory for the United States and Canadas." The matter came up on a motion for a preliminary injunction on affidavits of both sides and on the pleadings, and Judge SMALLEY, after consideration this morning, denied the motion.

For plaintiff, Mr. Culver; for defendants, Mr. Nichols.

The "Omnibus Suit" Again—Motion to Dissolve an Injunction Restraining Payment of Dividends.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

John A. Underwood et al. vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This was a motion for the dissolution of an injunction order granted against the defendants in August, 1859, enjoining them from paying their dividend due on the 15th of that month, until the owners of genuine stock could be ascertained by the judgment of some competent tribunal. The injunction order was subsequently modified so as to permit the payment of the dividend to such parties as held stock prior to the year 1850.

The present motion was based upon the fact that judgment has been had upon the character of the stock in possession of different parties, issued by Schuyler, and the same has been pronounced spurious. The Company allege that they desire to pay the dividend, but are restrained from so doing by the injunction—thus depriving parties holding genuine stock from receiving their dividend.

These considerations counsel urged were such as should address themselves to the Court with great force. Decision was reserved.

Wm. C. Noyes, for motion; Wm. Bliss, opposed.

Assignments under the Act of 1860.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hilton.

John C. Cook, assignee, vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, et als.*—This is a motion for an injunction and a Receiver. It appears by the affidavits of the plaintiff that the Sheriff has levied on certain partnership property to which he, by virtue of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, lays claim.

The plaintiff asks for a preference over certain executions, on the ground that they are against individual partners, and demands that a chattel mortgage of $3,400, made to the defendant Curtiss, be surrendered up and canceled, on the ground of usury. The assignment is under the recent act of 1860, which, it is claimed, requires the party making the same to acknowledge it before a Commissioner, whereas one of the assignors herein proved his signature by a subscribing witness.

The defendants deny nearly all the allegations set forth in the affidavits and complaint of plaintiff, and aver that a certificate was given to the defendant Sharkey by the defendant Curtiss, declaring that no usury was connected with the mortgage in question, and that the same was *bona-fide*. On this representation it is alleged that Sharkey bought the mortgage of Curtiss.

In this motion various forms of relief are asked—to wit, that the mortgage be declared void; a return of all the property taken by the Sheriff, and an injunction against all the parties to restrain them from removing the property in the buildings Nos 153 and 155 Washington-street.

Decision was reserved.

A. J. Vanderpoel for Sheriff; Wm. Fullerton and other counsel for defendants.

Surrogate's Court.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The will of Ellen Daly, now admitted to Probate leaves to the "Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York, $2,000."

The will of John Roache makes the following bequests:

"To John Hughes, Archbishop of New-York, for the benefit of the new cathedral, $1,000; but in case Bishop Hughes is superseded, then to any other succeeding Archbishop.

To Patrick McCarthy, pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross, or to any other person who may be pastor, $500.

To Archbishop Hughes the further sum of $500 for the benefit of the New-York Catholic Theological Seminary.

To the 'Institute of Mercy' an equal one-fourth part of the proceeds of the residue of testator's real estate after certain other bequests are made; to the 'House of the Good Shepherd,' the same; to Mary Ann Ely, known as Sister Jerome having care of St. Vincent's Hospital, the same; to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the same. Also all the rest of testator's property."

The will of Wm. P. Boyle was admitted, but made no bequests of a charatable natfire.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS, JAN. 29.

Before Justice Barnard.

The following motions in preferred causes will be called on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock: Nos. 148 to 152, 156, 158, 160, 161, 163 to 170, 219. 297, 298—motions to plead causes on Special Circuit calendar.

Nos. 173, 174, 176, 178, 183 to 185—motions to change venue.

Nos. 166 to 195, 198, to 200, 314—motions for reference.

Nos. 214, 215, 217, 218—motions for judgment in partition cases.

Nos. 112, 113, 121, 131, 220, 221, 223, 224, 227, 228, 230, 231, 232, 254 to 260, 263, 263, 265, 272, 273, 282, 284, 507, 332—miscellaneous motions.

If these motions are not moved on when called, they will be marked off the calendar.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Clark* vs. *Clark*.—Order granted.

Beekman vs. *Hall et al.*—Default and inquest set aside, on payment of costs.

Carr et al. vs. *Orne et al.*—Judgment and execution as to defendant Ward set aside with $10 costs.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY—A BILL WITH SINGULAR ITEMS.

A few days since Mrs. Willy Henningsen, wife of Gen. C. F. Henningsen, lodged a complaint before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, against A. Easterby, residing at No 500 Ninth-avenue, charging him with having libeled her good name and attempted to extort money from her under the following circumstances. He called at her house, No. 78 Lexington-avenue, on the 22d inst., and left a document, printed in displayed type, containing the following:

"For Sale! A small bill of $55 85, on Gen. C. F. Henningsen, No. 78 Lexington-avenue, New-York, (late of Walker's Nicaraguan Army,) viz.:

To two and a half month's boarding, at $16 per month	$40 00
To pants and boots for his son John	3 50
To one smoked ham	1 10
To cash advanced to pay interest on guns at the pawnbrokers	6 25
To cash advanced to his wife to enable her to be present at the Japanese reception given by James Gordon Bennett	5 00
Total	$55 85

The above small bill on the General to be sold immediately for cash. Apply to

A. EASTERBY, No. 500 Ninth-avenue, N. Y.

Mrs Henningsen also testified that the accused after having presented this bill called again at her house, and left a note as follows:

JAN. 22, 1861. No. 500 NINTH-AVENUE.

General or Mrs. Henningsen: If this bill is not settled in 48 hours I shall send 2,000 around New-York and South. A. EASTERBY.

P. S.—I don't want to do this, but I must have my money or send. A. E.

Mrs. H. positively affirmed that she was not indebted to Easterby, in any sum or amount whatever, and believed that he had resorted to these insulting measures for the purpose of extorting money from her. She had forbidden him to come to her house, but he had disregarded her wishes, and persisted in annoying her. Justice CONNOLLY issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and yesterday he was brought to Court. Pending an examination he was committed to prison.

PERSONATING A LANDLORD.

E. B. Kinshimer, a real estate agent, was arrested yesterday by Officer Holland, of the Tombs Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice OSBORN, charging him with having defrauded Mr. George Pieris, proprietor of the Jones' House, Broadway, of $125. The complainant alleged that on the 5th of last October he hired from the accused the premises No. 151 East Thirty-second-street, upon representations made by the latter, that he owned the property. Pieris leased the house until the first of May next, with the privilege of extending the lease for another year at the rate of $600 per annum, payment to be made monthly in advance. He paid Kinshimer $125 on account of the rent, and afterwards was surprised to receive a bill from Mrs. Esther Leichtenstein, who turned out to be the owner of the house. To avoid an ejectment suit, Mr. Pieris again paid his housekeeper, and sought legal redress for the wrong he had suffered. Justice OSBORN committed Kinshimer for examination.

A VERY ROUGH CUSTOMER.

John Allen, a young man residing at the corner of Forty-seventh street and Seventh-avenue, was yesterday brought before Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of having threatened to shoot John Darrell, a saloonkeeper at No. 508 Sixth-avenue. It is alleged that the accused went to Darrell's refectory and obtained refreshments, for which he refused to pay. The proprietor made an attempt to call the police, but was prevented by the prisoner, who drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him if he dared advance a step toward the door. The magistrate required him to give bail for trial.

A PUGNACIOUS BURGLAR.

Officer Knight, of the Ninth Precinct, surprised a burglar yesterday morning in an attempt to force his way into the liquor-store, corner of Clarkson and Washington streets, by removing a window-shutter. The rogue was at once arrested, but turning suddenly, he seized the policeman's club and struck him a severe blow upon the forehead. Officer Leary at this moment opportunely arrived, and the fellow was conducted to the Station house. His name is John Fitzsimmons, and he admitted that he got his living by thieving. Justice CONNOLLY sent him to prison for trial.

CHARGE OF ARSON.

A young man named Geo. Richter was arrested on Tuesday, charged with having, on last Wednesday night, set fire to the premises of his employer, Dr. A. PARZ, a chemist, at No. 381 Pearl-st., for the purpose, as he admits, of destroying evidences of his having robbed the place. The fire was quickly discovered, and extinguished by the Police. The young man, on being arrested, became very much alarmed, and admitted having fired the place, and stolen some articles belonging to his employer. These latter were recovered, and he was locked up by Justice OSBORN, for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 29.

$5 000 U. S. 5s,'71, Cou.	91	$15 Harlem Railroad	16¼
18,000 Treas. 12 ₱ c N	102¼	100 do	16⅞
19,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	74½	100 Harlem R. Pref	38½
5,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	77	100 Reading Railroad	45⅛
5,000 Missouri 5s. 6s	68¾	100 do	45⅝
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	75½	150 do	45¾
5,000 Brklyn City W. L.	100	555 Mich. Central R	58
7,000 Erie 2d Mtg Ex'64	98½	50 do	58¼
1,000 Harlem 1st m	99	100 do	57¾
5,000 m. Sc. S. F. Bds.	76	100 Mich. S. & N. Ind.	15½
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	42	10 Ill. Cent. R. R. scrip	80¾
3,000 do	41	690 do	80
5,000 Han. & St. J. R. 8s.	55	100 do	81
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st m	58	50 do	79¾
2,000 Clev. & T. S. F 8s.	75	50 do	79¾
15 Bank of America	105	50 do	79½
200 Butch. & Drov. Bk.	120	200 do	79½
10 Penn. Coal Co	79	100 do	79¾
50 Cumb. Coal Pref	83½	50 Gal. & Chi. R	72½
25 Pacific M. S. Co	87¾	50 do	72¾
265 do	87½	60 do	72½
75 do	b30 87¾	100 do	b30 72¾
100 do	b30 88	150 do	72¼
520 N. Y. Cen. R	80½	150 do	s30 72
220 do	80¾	400 Clev. & Tol. R	s30 34
300 do	s30 80	100 do	34
350 do	80¾	100 do	b30 34½
100 do	80⅝	10 Chic. & R. Isl. R	57¼
100 Erie R	s15 36¾	350 do	s30 57½
200 do	s10 36¾	200 do	57⅜
450 do	37	10 do	57¾
100 do	s40 36	200 do	b60 58
100 do	b30 37	175 Chic. Bur. & Q. R	73¼
125 Hudson River R	45¾	50 do	b15 74
50 do	b10 45¾	50 do	s30 73
6 Panama Railroad	114	50 do	b10 73¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Treas. 12 ₱ c Notes	102¼	110 N. Y. Cen. R	80
8 000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	74½	150 do	79¾
10,000 Virginia State 6s	75¾	50 do	79¾
5 000 do	75	500 do	s30 79¾
7,000 Missouri St 6s	68½	50 do	b10 79¾
14 000 Brklyn City W. L.	100	50 Erie Railroad	s40 35
4,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.	99¾	110 do	36¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st Mt	40	60 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10 34¾
500 Cen. R. Bs	96¾	25 do	34¾
2,000 Hud. Riv. S. F. 8s	98½	25 Hudson River R	45
100 Pacific M. S. Co	87½	50 do	b30 45¾
10 do	87	50 do	45¾
100 do	b15 86½	250 Reading R	45½
180 do	86½	6 Michigan Central R.	58
100 do	s10 86¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b10 33½
50 do	86¾	200 Ill. Central R. S.	s10 79½
10 Galena & Chi. R	72	100 do	79¾
50 do	72¾	450 do	s30 79
450 do	72½	50 do	b10 79

TUESDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

Although the political dispatches in the morning papers from the seat of Government and the South, and the Foreign news by the *Etna*, with $1,500,000 in Gold, created considerable talk in business circles to-day, and were every way favorably construed, the general report of the market this afternoon is of dullness, as well in Foreign Exchange, which should have risen on the further import of Gold, as in Money and Stocks. The latter were higher on the Railways at the early Board than the average sales of yesterday, by 1@1½ ₱ cent., and there was not much yielding at the Second Board. But the State Securities and Federal Treasury paper were but indifferently supported, and a feeling of inactivity obtained at the close of the official dealings on the general list. In Money, the rate is almost uniform at 7 ₱ cent, both at Bank and on the Street; the employment is rather less active among the Brokers than last week, and we hear of occasional transactions below the current figure The Bankers are firm in Exchange on London at 107 ₱ cent, and some prime Merchant bills have been done at 106½@¾ ₱ cent.; but the market closes on a moderate mail for the steamer *Asia*, sailing direct early in the morning, and the arrival of Gold by the *Etna*, with advices of further large sums to come, failed to influence the rate as established for the previous mail. A good portion of the Gold now arriving is on American account, being returns for Exchange on London and Paris sent forward, at a low cost, some weeks ago. The impression among some of the Bankers to-day is, that the *Arabia* and other steamers, due in the course of this week, will bring nearly a half million sterling, or $2,500,000 additional.

At the morning Stock Exchange, the Shares of the Pacific Mail suddenly recovered 3@3½ ₱ cent. of the decline of the last few days, and sales were made as high as 88 ₱ cent, buyer 30 days, and 87½ cash. In the afternoon, the price fell off to 86½, against 84½ yesterday. New-York Central Shares opened at 80½, gradually fell down to 80, and sold in the afternoon a fraction below that figure, and at 79½, seller 30 days. Erie was firm on the cash Stock, and sold at 37@36¾ ₱ cent., and the Mortgages of the road were again very firm and in request, with but few parcels offering. The Illinois Central shares were firmer, selling up to 80 ₱ cent., and the Bonds brought 96½ ₱ cent. The other Western Shares showed less strength on Toledo and Galena than yesterday, while Rock Island and Michigan Central were marked higher. There was a steadier feeling in Hudson and Reading.

Some further parcels of State Securities were pressed on sale to-day. Tennessees brought the same figure as yesterday. This State, on advice that the City of Memphis failed to pay the January interest on $350,000 City Bonds, bearing the State indorsement, has promptly caused the money for this object to be placed in the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—TOODLES—VARIETY—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—WHAT IS IT?—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &C.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDARELLA AND HER SISTERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Col. HAYNE, it seems by our Washington dispatches, is disposed to discredit the truth of the telegram from Charleston, published yesterday morning, to the effect that he would be instructed by Gov. PICKENS to demand peremptorily the surrender of Fort Sumter. The truth of the matter, however, cannot be known until he receives his dispatches from the Governor, which will probably be to-day. The mission of the *Brooklyn* continues to be the great topic of conjecture. There seems to be little doubt in some quarters that her appearance off Pensacola would be the signal for hostilities, and threats to this effect are not wanting on the part of the Disunionists. There appears now to be some doubt, however, as to her errand being of a hostile character.

The Charlestonians are much exercised at the appearance off their harbor of a large war-steamer on Saturday last, about dusk, which showed signals and then steamed away to the southward. It is surmised there that she is still hovering on the coast, though the probability is that it was the *Brooklyn*, and that by this time she is nearer Pensacola than Charleston.

By the arrival of the *Quaker City* from Havana, 25th inst., we have important advices from Key West. The United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. MAFFIT, reported the arrival there of the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, with United States troops and stores, which, with a schooner in tow, loaded with heavy ordnance, Lieut. MAFFIT conveyed to the fort at Tortugas. This fort, when the *Crusader* left, had been placed in good condition for defence by Capt. MEIGS. The steamer *Mohawk*, Capt. CRAVEN, was present, and rendering every assistance to the Commander and officers of the station, which could now withstand a siege without difficulty. Capt. BRANNAN, of the artillery, has garrisoned the fort at Key West, which is reported as secure against any attack. A rumor had reached Key West that a steamer had been chartered at New-Orleans to bring a party of fillibusters to attack the fort, in consequence of which large numbers of the inhabitants were leaving. Several schooner loads had gone to the Bahamas. The U. S. steamer *Wyandotte* had been in the hands of the insurgents at Pensacola, but was afterwards released, and had sailed for the North with the families of the officers of Fort Pickens on board.

The Pacific Railroad bill took another important step forward in the Senate yesterday. All the amendments proposed were acted upon, and the bill was reported complete. The most important amendment proposed yesterday was one offered by Mr. GWIN, of California, to provide for a central route only, which was lost—25 to 22. Final action will probably be taken on the bill to-day, when it will be returned to the House for concurrence in the Senate's amendments. Mr. KING, of New-York, introduced a bill authorizing the Government to employ volunteers, and Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, one for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Military Committee. The House was principally occupied in consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, and speeches were made by Messrs. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, HARRIS, of Maryland, WINSLOW, of North Carolina, and VAN WYCK, of New-York.

The Alabama Convention has adjourned until the 4th of March. Previous to the adjournment, it is understood, the Convention, in secret session, adopted resolutions instructing the delegates to the Montgomery Convention to oppose the reopening of the African Slave-trade.

The Louisiana State Convention reassembled yesterday in New-Orleans. The day was mostly spent in secret session—the debate, it is understood, relating to the navigation of the Mississippi River.

Latest advices from Texas inform us of the assembling of the Legislature of that State. Gov. HOUSTON'S Message favors the calling of a State Convention. A resolution had been unanimously passed in the House declaring against the power of coercion. The Legislature is represented to be in favor of immediate secession by a very decided majority.

In reply to an address published in the Richmond, Va., papers calling upon him to become a candidate for delegate to the State Convention, Hon. J. M. BOTTS publishes a card defining the position which he now holds. He is prepared to insist upon every jot or tittle of right which Virginia can demand under the Constitution, but he will never consent to make the existence or destruction of the Government dependent upon any abstract or impracticable question that may or may not arise, outside of the Constitution, such as is now proposed, of guaranteeing Slavery by Constitutional amendment, in all territories hereafter to be acquired south of 36° 30′, whether in Mexico, South America or the Sandwich Islands. Yet he would be willing to vote for any compromise which would be satisfactory to the people. Mr. BOTTS denounces the efforts to drag Virginia into the disunion movement with his usual vigor; declares that to the Disunionists *per se* he has nothing to offer but resistance and opposition; that in their course he sees nothing but inevitable ruin to the South, and that he is ready to sacrifice himself and his property, if thereby he can save the Union. Virginia, he insists, should remain in the Union and act as mediator and peace-maker between the two sections. Mr. BOTTS says that he takes this method of stating his position because he intends going to Washington, where he will remain until a short time previous to the day fixed for the election.

The scenes enacted at the late Anti-Slavery meeting in Boston were yesterday repeated at Syracuse. Convention Hall, where the State Anti-Slavery Convention had been called to assemble, was taken possession of by a large body of men belonging to the City, who prevented the business for which the Convention had been called. The hall was closed against all parties in the vening.

The proceedings in the State Legislature yesterday were unimportant. In the Senate, Mr. ROICH reported an amendment to the Central Park act, authorizing the Governor to appoint six of the present Commissioners for five years from the close of their present term of office, and that they shall thereafter constitute the Board. In the Assembly, the bill repealing the act of 1860 relating to capital punishment was discussed and progress reported.

By the *Quaker City* we have later news from Havana. Much anxiety is felt for the sugar crop, which it is feared will be short in consequence of a prevalent drought. The failure in Havana of the house of HELMER & Co. for over two millions of dollars had caused a great sensation. Large frauds in connection with the failure are also reported.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, at which the County Tax Levy came up for consideration, and met with much opposition. The addition of $320,000 for the increased Police force was passed over quietly, everything having been arranged, but the insertion of an increase of salary to the Comptroller, to his deputy, and to the County Auditor, vouchsafed by reason of the service they render to the County, met with vehement opposition, the result being that without any definite action the Board adjourned to meet to-day at 12 M., when the measure, as reported by the Comptroller, will come up for final action, it being made the special order for that hour.

Motion was yesterday made before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, in a branch of the "Omnibus Case," for an order dissolving an injunction restraining the New-Haven Railroad Company from paying the dividend falling due on the 15th of August, 1859, and since that time Decision was reserved. The Oyer and Terminer adjourned without transacting any business, on account of the indisposition of the District Attorney. In the General Sessions there was one conviction for felonious assault, on which the prisoner was sent to Sing Sing for three years and nine months. Several pleas were taken, and three persons proved to have passed counterfeit money were acquitted, because of the negligence of the complainant in one case, and of a policeman in another, who had not marked the bills so as to be able to identify them. In the Surrogate's Court the wills of Ellen Daly and John Rooche were admitted to probate, making a number of charitable bequests. The latter leaves a considerable property wholly to different churches and charitable societies.

The Stock Market closed quiet and at steady prices yesterday afternoon, though rather lower than the opening sales of the morning—New-York Central, 79½@80; Erie, 37; Illinois Central, 79½. The markets for Money and Exchange were also steady. Interest 7 ℔ cent. Bills on London, 107 ℔ cent.

The sales of Cotton amounted to 4,000 bales, including 1,800 bales *in transitu*, at previous prices. Flour was somewhat depressed, the demand having been less active, especially from shippers. Wheat was in fair request, but at irregular rates. Corn was salable and buoyant. Sugars, Whisky, Coffee, Spices, Raisins, Currants and Provisions were more sought after. Metals, Oils, Rice, Teas, Molasses, Hops, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Fish, Candles, Naval Stores and Whalebone were quiet. Seed-leaf Tobacco was inquired for, chiefly for export. Clover Seed was plenty and heavy. The Freight engagements were limited.

The cattle market of last week was considered a hard one. Now we have the comparative if not the superlative of hard. Not that the market is so largely overstocked in comparison with former seasons, but consumers have curtailed their beef bills, and fewer cattle now glut the market. Over 3,000 head were on sale at Forty fourth-street yesterday, and several hundred are expected this morning by the Hudson River road. Trade was very dull, and holders wore long faces in view of heavy losses. Prices were near 1c. ℔ lb. lower than the rates of last week. Nothing brought over 9c. except a few head of very choice or premium cattle. Nice steers changed hands at 8c. We see no better prospect for the second or closing day. What is the drovers' loss should be a gain to the consumer. Butchers are fully warranted in charging low prices for beefsteaks.

Compromising Prematurely.

There is one feature of the Compromise movement worthy of more attention than it has received. All the propositions that have been offered,—all the suggestions that are made,—all the exhortations so freely addressed to the Republicans on the subject, assume that something effectual must be done *before the 4th of March*, or it will be too late to save the Union. The President's anxiety to preserve the peace extends only to the 4th of March. The Southern advocates of forbearance are careful to limit the exercise of this virtue to the 4th of March. The general current of discussion and of talk, as well as of action, indicates the 4th of March as the date which must put an end to all hope of preserving the Union unless some Compromise, satisfactory to the South, shall be adopted meantime.

Now, what is the meaning of this? Why cannot the Union last after, as well as until, that date? Why cannot measures of compromise be proposed and adopted after that time as well as before, and with equal effect upon the public mind? A new Administration comes into power then, it is true. One set of officials gives place to another. But there is nothing new in this. It is one of the most common occurrences of our political history. Indeed it would seem most natural and proper that the responsibility of adjusting these sectional differences, should be devolved upon the Administration which is held responsible for them. If the success of the Republicans has involved the country in danger, it is manifestly the duty of the Republicans to rescue it. It belongs to them to reconcile these differences—to secure menaced rights—to avert threatened dangers—to remove groundless apprehensions, and restore the spirit of confidence and peace to the country. The responsibility of the crisis belongs to the incoming Administration—and it is for them to meet it. It is for President LINCOLN to initiate whatever measures of compromise the emergency may require.

Why is it not left for him to do so? Why has the whole country been precipitated into its present commotion in advance of the evil which is said to have caused it? Why is the country called on *now* to pass compromises, and make concessions, and perform other acts which can only be done with propriety and effect by the Administration which is so soon to come into power? There must be some motive more potent than has yet been avowed, for so wide a departure from the ordinary course of political action.

It looks very much as if these compromises were exacted *as the condition of* Mr. LINCOLN'S *coming into power at all.* The idea pervades the whole compromise pressure, that unless concessions are made which shall satisfy the South *before the 4th of March*, the new Administration will not be permitted to assume the reins of Government. This really seems to be the issue tendered to the Republican Party—either to abandon what are regarded as its characteristic and essential principles,—or to be excluded from the Government which the people have intrusted to their hands. Whether this exclusion be by actual force, or by a general refusal to recognize the authority of the new Administration, is immaterial. There is an evident purpose to exact these compromises *in advance*, as the condition of acceding to power. In this aspect, it is scarcely necessary to say, they become degrading. Indeed, they are intended to degrade those from whom they are demanded. The evident object of them is to compel an abject surrender of independence in the exercise of authority, as the only condition of being permitted to wield it.

Whenever it becomes thus necessary to treat for the regular constitutional transfer of power, from one Administration to another, the Union has ceased to be worth preserving. Hitherto it has been our boast that, sharp and embittered as our party contests might be, the moment they were ended all hostility ceased. The minority acknowledged the supremacy of the victorious party, and prepared to watch its exercise of power in order to hold it to the rigid line of constitutional obligation, or else to profit by its mistakes and its crimes. It was only in Mexico and the South American Republics that they flew to arms, to resist the verdict of the ballot-box and retain the power from which they had been expelled. Our malcontents have added an ingenious feature to the unscrupulous iniquity of such proceedings;—they seek to break down the new Administration in advance of its advent—to compel it to surrender, as a condition of enjoying even a nominal victory.

In our opinion the Republican Party owes it to the Constitution, as well as to its own dignity and self-respect, to repel all such exactions, and refuse all compromises demanded in such a spirit and for such a purpose. The Administration of Mr. LINCOLN stands responsible to the country and the world for the redress of all grievances, the removal of all complaints, the securing of all rights, and the restoration of peace and harmony to the country. The speech of Mr. SEWARD, the Premier of that Administration, has given abundant assurance of the spirit and temper in which that high responsibility will be met. The country relies upon *that* Administration,—and not upon this which is so near its end,—to provide for the public welfare. It looks to Mr. LINCOLN and not to Mr. BUCHANAN for the measures and the compromises which the exigency requires. And the whole matter of compromise should be left to his action. This unseemly haste to force concessions,—to enact new laws,—to initiate amendments to the Constitution, besides involving a degrading surrender to arrogant and unjust exactions, implies a serious distrust of the wisdom and patriotism of the Administration, which has been called to power for the express purpose of settling all these points of controversy. The true policy of the Republicans in reply to these demands for compromise, is to wait until they have the power and the responsibility of initiating whatever measures the public good may require.

But then—it may be said,—it will be *too late*. They will not be allowed to come into power at all, unless they first yield these demands. If this be true, then it is too late already. If the new Administration cannot come into power independently and without conditions, then it should not come into power at all. Upon this point not a shadow of doubt should be allowed to rest. If the Constitution has not hold enough on the popular heart, to carry a President, duly chosen by the people, into his office, the sooner it is abolished the better. If we have not civic virtue enough left to carry us over such a common-place crisis as that, we are utterly unfit for a Republican Government, and the sooner we abandon all pretences of the kind the better. Every consideration of interest and of honor demands that this point should be tested. Let us await the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN,—the installation of the new *régime*,—the transfer of the Executive power and authority to the hands to which the people have intrusted it. Then let us promptly and cheerfully make whatever compromises justice may sanction and the public good require.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

The Canadian Fugitive Slave case—now become a *cause célèbre*—has been removed from Provincial to British jurisdiction on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the event foreshadows, at the very dawn of a new Southern Empire, the grave difficulties that must continually arise between a Slave Confederacy and the great Anti-Slavery Power of the world. The technical question involved in the recent decision of Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN, as to whether the Province of Canada is within the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench, is one for the future consideration of the British lawyer; but the Chief Justice, in the emergency of the case, has, for the present, assumed that it is, and his assumption has been regarded with satisfaction in England, and will be hailed with joy throughout the length and breadth of Canada. Upon this point there can be no mistake. Popular sympathy is unusually excited in favor of ANDERSON, and if his redemption from the doom of a Toronto Court had not been effected by *habeas corpus* to the Queen's Bench in England, it would certainly have been effected by an appeal either to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or to the Court of Error and the House of Lords.

The case that has excited so much comment on both sides of the Atlantic is a very plain and simple one when divested of all incumbrance. Some seven or eight years ago a slave named JOHN ANDERSON escaped from his master, MOSES BURTON, a citizen of Missouri. In his flight for the British frontier he was encountered by one DIGGES, who endeavored to arrest him, and in the conflict that ensued DIGGES was mortally wounded. ANDERSON succeeded in reaching Canada, and his extradition was demanded by the United States Government, under the 10th Article of the Ashburton Treaty, which provides that the United States and Great Britain shall give up to justice fugitives charged with murder, piracy, arson and robbery, "upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive shall be found, *would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.*"

It is difficult to understand the grounds upon which the Canadian Court resolved to extradite the prisoner when it appeared that "the law of the place where he was found"—a law that ignores Slavery altogether—must, by the express terms of the treaty, determine the nature of his crime. Under the Canadian or British law, ANDERSON could only be convicted of killing a man who attempted unjustly to deprive him of his liberty; and this would amount at the most to manslaughter—an offence not mentioned in the Ashburton Treaty. The whole question involved is one of fact as to whether ANDERSON was *prima facie* guilty, *under the law of the place in which he was found*, of the crime of murder. The Court could take no official cognisance of the existence of Slavery, much less of the allegation that ANDERSON had been an American slave, or was in any sense bound by the restrictions of a Missouri code. Under the law of the State from which the prisoner fled, the case would undoubtedly bear a different complexion, for there it could be proved that he killed a man invested with legal power to arrest him.

But over and above the fact that, by the law of Canada, no *prima facie* case of murder was made out, it further appears that the Ashburton Treaty was carefully worded to prevent its application to cases like the present, or to sanction the rendition of any fugitive slave; for when Lord ABERDEEN, in June, 1843, moved the adoption of the bill in Parliament, he distinctly stated that no fugitive slave could be given up under the treaty. In the course of the debate it was suggested that a slave might be reclaimed as a thief, but the Secretary for Foreign Affairs declared, in words now on record, that "if a slave took a horse with him, or seized upon a boat, or, in short, appropriated to his use anything that was necessary to his flight, such an act could never be held to establish an *animus furandi*." If it had not been for these assurances and explanations, the "Extradition of Offenders bill" would never have passed Parliament without an exceptional clause in favor of fugitive slaves.

The moral to be derived from this story is, that under no pretence whatever will Great Britain consent to give up a slave who has fled to her territory for protection, even though the demand be made upon the guarantee and responsibility of the Federal Government. The rendition of a slave, besides being repugnant to the sense of all classes of the community both in the Province and in the Mother Land, would stultify the policy of the Empire and violate principles established by a hundred laws. In this determination of Great Britain to protect the fugitive, and in the overwhelming popular sympathy that the fate of ANDERSON has excited, our Southern politicians may learn the monstrous absurdity of their hope that a Confederacy based upon Slavery will ever be recognised by the Government or people of England, or that a wide commercial intercourse can ever exist between two countries whose sympathies and institutions are so hostile that the very act of intercourse will be attended by innumerable dangers to their peaceful relationship.

Agriculture and the Patent Office.

Mr. BUCHANAN has recently vetoed a little private bill, which had twice passed both Houses of Congress, after full and fair discussion. The reason given by the President for withholding his signature from this bill is, that the loss sustained by the beneficiaries, for which Congress sought to indemnify them, was not through any default on the part of the Government. The bill is question involved only a few thousand dollars, and was for the benefit of parties who had unfortunately lost every dollar they possessed, in attempting to execute a contract with the Government, which had been arbitrarily interfered with by the Postmaster-General.

We do not refer to this case with any purpose of discussing the policy or justice of the President's course thereon; but simply with a view of expressing the hope that he will manifest an equally careful regard for the public interest in another case of vastly greater importance. A powerful combination of capital and talent is at work at Washington, endeavoring to procure an extension of the reaping machine patent of CYRUS H. MCCORMICK. This measure is one directly affecting the agriculturists of the entire country, who number four-fifths of its population. The patentee, it is notorious, has made a colossal fortune by means of the exclusive right to his invention guaranteed him by the Government during a specified term,—and he comes now to ask an extension of his monopoly for another seven years. The fact that he is already in the field for an extension, although his patent *does not expire until October next*, gives good ground for the suspicion that he relies for success upon something else than the merits of his case. There is such obvious impropriety in anticipating so long the time when his present patent will expire, that we need offer no argument upon that point.

Another very suspicious fact is that the present head of the Patent Office—its chief Clerk—has denied the proper request, preferred by MCCORMICK'S opponents, for an extension of the time within which they can present evidences to show that the patent ought not to be renewed. No good reason for such haste can be adduced. Indeed it is in shocking bad taste, to say the least, on the part of an outgoing Administration, to precipitate a decision upon so important a case, which properly would not come up for action at all until long after the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN.

When a man comes before the Government and asks a monopoly which shall give him the right to tax his fellow-citizens hundreds of thousands of dollars for his individual benefit, the least that the Government can do is to give his opponents the fullest and freest opportunity to file their objections to the proposition. But in this case such opportunity was absolutely denied, and the evidence was ordered to be closed on the 28th inst.; and the hearing of argument in the case is set down for the 11th of February, so as to give ample time for decision of the application for patent extension before the close of the present Administration. We submit that this unseemly haste indicates a predetermined purpose to decide the case in a particular way, and a determination to prevent the possibility of a change of Administration affecting the result.

This view of the subject is further sustained by another consideration. A claim for patent extension is based only upon the theory that the patentee has not received a sufficiently liberal remuneration for his invention, and that therefore he is entitled to an additional term of monopoly. Show that he has already reaped a large reward for his ingenuity, and the whole letter and spirit of the Patent laws demands that henceforth his invention shall be open to the free use of the entire public—for the aim of the patent system is not *merely* nor primarily the benefit of the inventor—it is to stimulate invention, by temporary protection, for the ultimate benefit of the whole country. Extend the inventor's monopoly beyond the period necessary to give him such reward as stimulates invention, and the patent system becomes a clog upon the public interest—a mere instrumentality of oppression to the masses for the benefit of the few.

Mr. MCCORMICK accompanies his application, of course, with a statement of the net income from his invention up to the present time, and it is his aim to keep that statement down to the lowest possible figures. But the public are entitled to the benefit (in this financial exhibit) of a statement of *all* the profits upon the invention which can be fairly reckoned prior to the time when an application for extension is necessary. Mr. MCCORMICK'S application need not have been made prior to the 1st August next, as that would have given ample time for an examination and decision of the question before the expiration of the present patent in October following. A postponement until that time would have included in the patentee's financial exhibit another whole year's profits; for the business of the current year will have been quite over before next season's harvest commences. The reader will see in this suggestion a strong reason why Mr. MCCORMICK should want to hurry up his application, and an equally strong why the public and any honest National Administration should desire a postponement of the whole subject until some time next Summer.

We take the liberty of asking Mr. BUCHANAN to give this matter a little of his personal attention. He cannot render the great agricultural interest of the country a more substantial service, during the brief remainder of his Presidential term, than by at least supervising the decision of so important a question. Aside from the intrinsic and palpable suspiciousness of this case as it now stands, there are other reasons of a still stronger nature for doubting the entire fidelity of the Patent Office, under strong temptation, to the public interest. We may have occasion to refer to this feature of the case, as well as to the general subject, hereafter.

Mexican Affairs.

The Mexican advices which we published some two weeks since, announcing the total rout of MIRAMON'S army, the flight of that chieftain, and the triumphal and orderly entry of the victorious Liberals into the City of Mexico, are followed up by the telegraphic report from New-Orleans, published in yesterday's TIMES, stating that the Constitutional Government was in full operation in the Capital, and that passports had been sent to the Spanish Minister, the Papal Nuncio, and the Charges from Guatemala and Ecuador.

It would appear that the outrageous sham of a Government that has been located in the City of Mexico, and proclaimed as the true and legitimate Government of the country, and sustained as such by foreign nations, up to the last moment, has effectually exploded. There is great significance in the simple announcement by telegraph, that "the Constitutional Government is in full operation." While the United States, that glorious union of free and Sovereign States, whose peaceful rise and progress have caused the world to wonder and admire, are apparently drifting into that disorganized, anarchical state which has rendered Mexico a hissing and a by-word among civilized nations, the latter country suddenly rises, from its ruin, and quietly, yet energetically and determinedly goes forward in the great work of establishing order, based upon the inalienable rights of man, and asserting her dignity and sovereignty as a nation.

This extraordinary change in Mexican affairs comes too at the very moment when shape is given to the project of a great Slave-holding Confederacy which contemplates the absorption, or rather the swallowing of Mexico, anaconda-like, without any particular regard as to whether that country stands ready to submit to any such gluttonous performance or not.

This dream of a Southern Confederacy based on Slavery, which shall extend to the Orinoco, is the most consummate delusion that was ever bubbled out by unprincipled politicians to dazzle and delude an excited and already deluded people. If those who indulge in this illusory dream ever find themselves in a condition to attempt to make it real, they will be opposed by natural laws, and by a nation that claims to have some rights, in the first place, and next, they will probably find non-slaveholding communities leagued together to prevent them, even from disturbing the ordinary movements of commerce and society in any effort they may make to attain their peculiarly selfish political end.

It is but a continuation of the ill-luck of Mexico to be so situated that agents in this fillibustering scheme of a Southern Confederacy can cause her much trouble. We believe that at this moment fillibustering agents are in Mexico endeavoring to promote anarchy, particularly in the Northern States, and if they should succeed at any one point, with VIDAURRI in Coajuila, for instance, the world would say: There, we told you so! Mexico can never have order or peace until some foreign Power takes her in hand.

We notice that the Constitutional Government has given the Pope's Nuncio and the Spanish, Guatemala and Ecuador Ministers their passports. The Constitutional Government has hit the nail on the head this time, and it would be well to drive it home by refusing to pay one dollar of the English claims, until England makes restitution for the recent outrages committed by her diplomatic representatives, and until she requires her citizens and officials throughout the Republic, and her men-of-war on the coasts, to respect the revenue laws of the country.

The Spaniards in Mexico are said to be excited by reason of the dismissal of Señor PACHECO, the Spanish Minister. It is very natural that the Spaniards in Mexico should be excited upon such an occasion. They occupy the worst position that it is possible for any class of foreign residents to occupy. Since the independence of the country they have been its most inveterate promoters of disorder and anarchy—the most faithful allies of the Church in its heinous aggressions upon the peace and prosperity of the Mexican people. If one of them is caught in his treacherous and unlawful acts by the Mexican authorities, he flees to the Spanish Legation and demands protection. The Constitutional Government has broken up that mischievous Legation, and if they expel every anarchical Spaniard from the country, they will do exactly right, and add another safeguard to Mexican tranquillity and order.

THE UNION WORTH THREE CENTS PER HALF OUNCE.—Public attention has been frequently directed of late to the singular amount of foresight and prudence displayed by the seceding Congressmen of certain Southern States in matters personal to themselves and their own interests, when contrasted with the utter recklessness and mad fatuity of their course in relation to the affairs of their States and constituencies. It was thus we found the South Carolina Representatives and Senators not only drawing their pay immediately before cutting their State adrift from all the advantages of the Union, but even descending to the minute item of stationery—pens, paper, ink, red-tape and envelopes—at the very moment when their Ambassadors were commissioned to the foreign Government of Washington to treat for the surrender of Fort Sumter.

It will doubtless prove gratifying to all right-minded citizens to be made aware that the personal prudence of these gentlemen does not seem to have deserted them at last advices, so late as one week ago,—that is, if we are to take the application made by Hon. JOHN D. ASHMORE to the Acting Postmaster-General, as a request made by this particular Ex-Congressman in a representative capacity on behalf of his seceding associates. Dating from the capital of the now independent Palmetto Republic, and writing with a Congressional *magnum bonum* on Congressional double-cream note, the ex-honorable Mr. ASHMORE haughtily demands of the Acting Postmaster-General, whether the Government of the United States will dare cut away from him the franking privilege—whether the people of the North are so besotted with fanaticism as to insist that he shall pay postage on "twelve hundred documents" which he is anxious to circulate?

To this proud and imperious demand, Mr. HORATIO KING replies with that obstinate and imperturbable good sense characteristic of long official habits. As Acting Postmaster-General he has received no legal notification that South Carolina has ceased to be a part of the American Union, or that Mr. ASHMORE has ceased to occupy his seat in the House of Representatives. So far as the postal authorities, therefore, are concerned, Messrs. Hammond, Chestnut, Keitt, Miles, Bonham, Ashmore and McQueen, may go on franking treason from one end of the Union to the other until the legal expiration of their respective terms,—Mr. KING only suggesting that by the exercise of the privilege in question they still proclaim themselves members of the Congress of the United States, each name requiring after it for franking purposes, the cabalistic letters "M. C." It is, therefore, a question of consistency for themselves to answer, the Union having a value to them in this aspect of precisely three cents per half ounce. Fortunate it is for Mr. ASHMORE that he belongs to the Chivalry—the men never guilty even in thought, of a mean or paltry action. If he had been born in any of the New-England States, people might be tempted to apply the term "Yankee" to him in the uncomplimentary sense of that noble word.

The New State of Kansas.

It seldom happens in real life that poetic justice has such a striking manifestation as in the wonderful drama which has been in continuous progress on the prairies of our westernmost frontier for the past six years, and which has now at length closed finally and gloriously in the admission of Kansas as a Free State. The five acts of this historic drama may be epitomised thus: The foundation and organization of the Territory amid the wildest national and Congressional storms—then the rush of pioneers from all sections and States—next, the struggles of the ballot, ending in a warfare of bullets—then the contest of the four Constitutions—and lastly the triumph of the State over all factions and her entry as a coequal into the great North American family of States. We know indeed that, in the end, the triumph of Truth and Justice is the inevitable solution of all historic problems; but it is fortifying, when events, in which we may almost be said to be actors, add assurance to our faith in the living reality of these principles.

The new State enters the Confederation almost in the condition in which the Man of Uz came into the world. But no State in the Confederacy has a more glorious destiny in prospect than our youngest sister of the West. Located in the geographical centre of the continent—with a population made up of elements the most varied and vigorous, combining in an admirable mosaic, the intelligence of New-England with the energy of the West and the heartiness of the South; with institutions as free and elastic as the air of her prairies; with a soil which, in ordinary seasons, is fertile beyond even the possibility of harvesting; a healthful climate, a noble central river navigable almost to her western boundary, and the great Missouri on her eastern frontier—the young State starts on the career of empire after having had a training in the school of adversity which has given strength to its character and consistency to its courage. With the Pacific Railroad binding her to the East and the West, and the Galveston Railroad connecting her with the Gulf, she will be in union with every section, and the maintenance of the Union will be for her a vital necessity. As a central pillar of the Confederacy, she will, in case of necessity, do her full share in upholding it.

The boundaries of the new State do not comprise all the area of the late Territory, (which stretched westward to the summit of the Rocky Mountains,) but they include all the arable land eastward of the great pastoral plateau—which makes the State a parallelogram. The southern line is the 37th parallel—not 36° 30′, as has generally been supposed—and consequently every trace of the Missouri Compromise line is now finally obliterated.

Thus is removed from Congress and the country forever the most mischievous sectional issue which ever convulsed them. Thus is settled authoritatively and peacefully a quarrel which has for years threatened to precipitate the nation into civil convulsions. And thus is closed finally and gloriously for the new State the vital struggle which she has carried on for the past six years. The contest has indeed been prolonged and bitter, but the gain is worth it all.

It is devoutly to be hoped that all those internal struggles which have heretofore wrought the Territory such glory and shame, will now and finally cease. She is now safe forever from black Slavery, and Missouri raids, and the enmity of Administrations. Let her henceforth devote her energies to the arts of peace and freedom. In her case, emphatically, let the dead bury their dead. Let bygone contentions and acrimony be forever sunk into oblivion. Let the bold pioneers who have heretofore borne themselves so manfully, now direct their powers to the building up of a State whose character shall spring from those virtues which are the true foundation of national glory.

Though an unparalleled drouth has visited her this year, and brought famine among her people, yet let them take courage. The heavens and the earth, as well as the "powers that be," will, in the future, be more propitious. The vine will again blossom on the warm southern slopes, and the joyous prairies bear their perennial burdens of sorghum, and corn, and wheat. Already the cloud that has lowered about her is beginning to pass away; the heavens are hopeful; the Winter weather has been favorable; the soil is in fine condition to receive the seed the coming Spring, and the hearts of her farmers are reviving. We earnestly trust that now, having control of her own destiny, her strides to greatness will know no surcease henceforth and forever.

PLUNDERING THE PATENT OFFICE.—While Congress is looking after the Post-office and other departments of Government, of which the seceded States are disposed to retain or take possession, there is one bureau which especially claims attention. We have reason to believe that the Patent-office has become a point of peculiar interest to speculative people, who foresee their ability to disregard all the protection afforded to invention by the Federal laws, by placing themselves within the boundaries of a Southern Confederacy, and who are spending precious hours in selecting

from the great national repository such machines and processes as offer the most promising inducements in that part of the country. What need of buying pistols of COLT, or rifles of SHARPE, or plantation hoes of AMES, or sewing-machines of HOWE, when, in the absence of legal protection, those requisites may be created almost as cheaply South as at the North? The speculation is perfectly feasible; and should the time ever come,—and it will be some time coming,—when skilled labor can be procured and profitably employed in the Southern States, they may even attempt to compete with these pirated patents in a Northern market.

We speak upon the supposition that disunion shall become *un fait accompli*, so far as the Gulf States are concerned. But on the other supposition that the crisis may result in reconstruction, it is evidently the duty of Congress to provide some legislative safeguards for the products of Northern invention. The South, we presume, would scarcely be satisfied with a division of this sort of national wealth upon the principle of reserving to each section the fruits of its own genius. Its share would be meagre indeed. But for a similar reason we may reasonably object to seeing it in the unreserved enjoyment of all. A distinct line should be traced by legislation.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss HINKLEY, of whose first appearance we were happy enough to write in terms of merited approbation, appeared last evening as *Leonora* in VERDI's opera of "Trovatore," and justified all the generous expectations that were excited by her *début*. The part demands a greater prodigality of voice than *Lucia*, and we fancied that Miss HINKLEY was timid of bestowing all that she could in this way. But she demonstrated amply that she is the possessor of an organ of rare freshness and quality—and this, too, in spite of many disadvantages, *i. e.*, want of sufficient rehearsals with the principal singers, and a disagreeable indisposition which prevented Sig. FERRI from doing that justice to his rôle which we always look for at his hands. The performance, as a whole, however, may be recorded as a success, and we are certain that it will be improved to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, when the same work is to be played.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Messrs. HILLHOUSE, J. MCLEOD MURPHY and ADELL were appointed the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate on the Virginia resolutions.

The bill to regulate the navigation of the Canals and relative to the collection of tolls was reported favorably.

Mr. MANIERRE noticed bills relative to the public health of the Metropolitan Police District; also relative to the Quarantine, and the removal thereof.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to incorporate the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment.

The bill to provide for the redemption of the State Stock issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad was passed.

Mr. KETCHUM called up the concurrent Assembly resolution tendering the President elect the hospitalities of the State, and it was adopted, ayes 24, nays 1. Mr. LAWRENCE voted in the negative.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill to authorize Richmond County to borrow $36,000 for Quarantine damages and the Canal Appropriation bill were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill making New-Year's and Christmas days, the 4th of July, general election, fast and thanksgiving, legal holidays.

Mr. ROTCH reported a bill to amend the Central Park act. It provides that the Governor shall appoint six of the present Commissioners for five years from the close of the present term, who shall hereafter constitute the Board.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was taken up, but no progress made.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The whole morning was occupied in considering bills in Committee of the Whole.

The bill amending the Agricultural Society law, by allowing such Societies to hold real estate to the amount of $30,000, and personal property to the amount of $10,000, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill repealing the present law relating to capital punishment, and substituting a new bill, dividing murder into two classes, providing a death penalty for the first degree and imprisonment for life for the second degree, came up.

Mr. CRAFT moved to do away entirely with the death penalty.

Mr. KERNAN opposed the motion on the ground of public polity.

Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. CHAPMAN spoke in favor of the abolishment of the death penalty.

Progress was reported.

The other business was of purely local interest.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly held an evening session for the discussion of the resolutions reported by Mr. ROBINSON, on Federal relations.

Mr. BALL (Rep.) made an eloquent speech, favoring compromise and concession or the preservation of the Union.

Messrs. ANGEL, SHUIL, BIRDSALL, PRENDERGAST and DWIGHT spoke against the resolutions.

Messrs. HUTCHINGS and COZZENS spoke in their favor.

The resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday of next week. Adjourned.

The Jackalow Trial.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

D. M. DUTCHER concluded his argument on the part of the Government, in the case of JACKALOW, today. He was followed by Col. CANNON, prosecutor for the United States. He proceeded to argue the point that the Long Island Sound was the high seas, as that is the uninclosed waters of the ocean outside the jaws of land. He quoted several authorities to sustain his argument and the decision of the Court in the *Amistad* case, and that of the schooner *Elizabeth*. In the first case, although the vessel was seized within half a mile of shore, yet the question of jurisdiction of the United States coast was never raised, and in the second case it was distinctly affirmed and settled that the Sound was the high seas. By the act of 1820 the jurisdiction of the United States was enlarged by leaving out the words "out of the jurisdiction of any particular State." This act was passed to prevent the escape of many persons who had raised the same point of defence.

Mr. VORHEES next followed on the part of the prisoner, and in answer to the points raised by Col. CANNON.

Judge DICKERSON, after citing various authorities, said that he was of the opinion that Long Island Sound, in any sense of the term, is not a part of the high seas. He did not consider it his duty to arrest the cause at this stage, and called upon the prisoner's counsel to make such defence as they might be able. If, upon submitting the case to the jury, they should render a verdict of not guilty, the question of jurisdiction would then be disposed of finally. But if the jury should consider that the prisoner committed the robbery, they would, under the direction of the Court, make a special verdict establishing all the facts necessary to enable the Court to determine the whole question, which might be argued on a motion for arrest of judgment before a full bench at the next term in March, and if upon that occasion the Court should be divided in its opinion, that division would be certified to before the Supreme Court, and all the questions of the case definitely settled by the Court of last resort.

Mr. VORHEES then proceeded with the defence, without a formal opening. He called two witnesses upon the stand, but nothing was elicited from them.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The House, to-day, agreed to a concurrent resolution inviting ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President elect of the United States, to visit the Capitol of New-Jersey, and extending to him the hospitalities of the State on his route to Washington City.

The Hunterdon and Somerset Farmers' Railroad bill was introduced.

The Senate confirmed a number of nominations, by Gov. ALDEN, of Commissioners of Deeds for other States.

The Central California Overland Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Central Overland California Express coach, for St. Joseph, passed here at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The dates from Denver City are to the 24th inst. The weather for the last ten days has been the most severe known since the settlement of the country. The mercury fell on the 23d to 21 degrees below zero.

A cord of quartz taken from the Fisk lead, last week, yielded $507. Five other cords from the same, crushed by a different mill, gave $1,057. The general average from the claim of the Company is $200 per cord.

Great uneasiness is felt about the coaches of the Central Overland California line. One should have arrived on the 21st, and another on the 23d inst. Neither have yet been heard from.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The California Overland Central Express coach passed here at 5 o'clock this morning for St. Joseph.

The dates from Denver City are to the 26th inst. The news is unimportant.

Parties are still returning from San Juan with discouraging reports.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The admission of Kansas into the Union creates considerable enthusiasm among all political parties. One hundred guns were fired to-day by order of the Republican Central Committee, to celebrate the event.

Messrs. JONES & CARTWRIGHT, the transportation firm of this city, have made no assignment, although such may be inferred from a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*, on the 27th inst. The only assignment that has been made here is that of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, who prefer their home creditors and indorsers.

A new daily paper, published by D. R. ANTHONY, made its appearance here yesterday. It will support the Republican Administration.

The weather is very pleasant. The recent heavy snow is fast disappearing.

Non-Arrival of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 29—12 Midnight.

There are no signs of the steamer *Bohemian*, with Liverpool dates to the 17th and Londonderry to the 18th inst., now fully due at this port. Wind southwest; foggy.

Large Failure of a Boston Dry-Goods House.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The failure of Messrs. PIERCE BROS. & FLANDERS, dry-goods jobbers, in Franklin-street, for $780,000, was announced to-day.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	63 237,800
Specie	4.532,000
Due from other Banks	6,714,000
Due to other Banks	8,477,000
Deposits	18,185,000
Circulation	6,374,500

The Gas Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From Mr. ROOME's letter, which was published in the TIMES of yesterday, we learn with regret that our City Companies have decided to oppose a reduction in the price of gas. This concession has been for some time expected, and it would have been very popular at the present moment. The reasons given for opposition are, first, that remission of the meter rents will diminish the revenue of the Companies; and, secondly, that no further loss of income can be afforded at present. Both these objections are plausible and merit candid attention. If it can be made clear to the understandings of the consumers, that their demand for cheaper gas is not sanctioned by justice, but if granted would be a fraud and a wrong, then the controversy is virtually at an end.

The meter-rents, as Mr. ROOME admits, have hitherto yielded an enormous sum, those of the Manhattan Company alone being no less than $70,000 a year. But this acknowledgement that so large a percentage on the cost of these instruments has for many years been paid to the companies, appears rather to damage than to aid their case. For it will be remembered that their opponents raise this very point among others, and argue that as "in many instances the consumers have been charged in rent the value of their meters, several times over, and as the whole cost of the meters with interest must have been thus paid by the public, the remission of these charges is no more than an act of simple justice." Probably this argument has more force in the case of the two older gas companies. But in any case it cannot be denied that these corporations, having derived so large a revenue from their meters during the whole time that the present stock was being provided, will be in a much better position to go on without meter-rents, than some of the large prosperous companies in Europe which, though charging low rates for gas, supply meters without any meter-rent whatever. With every desire then to give a fair hearing to the arguments of our gas companies, and to avoid all bias arising out of the fact that they enjoy the necessary privileges of a monopoly, and have the law pretty much in their own hands, the public, we believe, will scarcely see in the remission of meter-rents any valid reason against a fair, equitable and immediate change in the price of gas to the consumers.

But the Companies next say they cannot afford a reduction, and this objection, if sustained, is enough to stop, for the present, all legislation for cheapening gas, and will justify an adherence to the present high rates. For it would be wrong, and in the highest degree reprehensible, for the Legislature to attempt to confiscate the property of these valuable corporations. And to compel them to sell gas at a loss would be a partial confiscation. Proof, however, is required of the statement that coal-gas cannot be remuneratively furnished at a cheaper rate than two dollars and a half per 1 000 cubic feet; and, as yet, no proof has been offered. Mr. ROOME states, indeed, that some kinds of material are cheapest at Philadelphia, while others are cheapest in Boston. But we fail to see how this helps his case, for he does not add what the public well know, that in consequence of the low freights to New-York, the rich gas coals of Great Britain, on which our own gas-works chiefly depend, are usually obtainable here at lower rates than in either of those cities.

From all that appears, therefore, our gas Companies ought not to allow themselves to be outdone by others which are smaller and less favorably circumstanced. They should be able to furnish gas of the richest illuminating power, at least as cheaply as it is sold where equal economical facilities do not exist for the manufacture. And the public, in the absence of rebutting evidence, will deem themselves justified in demanding cheaper gas. And they will press their claim with the more vehemence from their knowledge that the four years which have elapsed since the last reduction from $3 to $2 50 have brought the science and art of gas-making to greater perfection, and have introduced more economy and saving in the manufacture. European gas Companies, too, have considerably reduced their prices. These concessions, as was to be expected, have been often resisted on the ground that they would absorb the just profits of the producers, but the result has not verified the prophecy. Gas affairs, like gas itself, are expansive. In spite of reduction, the dividends of well-managed Gas Companies have still been ample. A similar movement, therefore, seems inevitable in New-York; and there is reason to believe that a smaller reduction now might satisfy the public mind, and avert the necessity of a larger concession at a not very distant day.

In anticipation of an early revision of prices, we may direct attention to a practice which has for years worked well abroad. We refer to the allowing of discounts to the larger consumers. These remissions vary from 5 to 30 per cent., and are said to have a greater tendency to increase the consumption than any other form of reduction. The use of coal-gas is capable of such vast increase, and the ingenuity of the present age is developing so many new adaptations of its several properties, that a concession in price, of the character we have pointed out, could scarcely fail to be of equal advantage to the gas companies and to the industrial interests of the City.

With regard to the inspection of gas-meters, the remarks of the TIMES on the existing law, a few days ago, to which Mr. ROOME refers with affected surprise, will at least serve to remind those concerned of the more salient defects in that enactment. Several of these are obvious to the most cursory examination, and have been repeatedly exposed by the daily Press. The subject was only mentioned incidentally, and we do not at present intend to discuss it in detail. It is enough to repeat what was before suggested, that the practical working of the present system of inspection is by these inherent defects rendered unsatisfactory, as seems evident from the fact that many of the complaints it was intended to meet go on much as before.

Yours, EQUITY.

Importance of the Anderson Extradition Case.

The London *Times* thus closes an article on the case of the negro ANDERSON, whose surrender in Canada is demanded by the United States:

"We do not seek to conceal from ourselves the vast importance of the impending issue. If the decision be in favor of the negro, we cannot help seeing that at a very critical moment a *most weighty and damaging censure will have been passed by the very highest authority on the laws and practices of the United States*—a censure not likely to be soon forgotten or forgiven, since it must be founded on the assumption that their laws cannot be enforced, because they are contrary to the very first principles of natural justice. If, on the other hand, the decision should be against the negro, we cannot regard without apprehension *the excitement of feelings in this country* which may for years to come poison our relations with one-half of the United States. We, at least, are not accustomed to act as bailiffs or as gaolers for the slaveowners of the South, and it has been long since England has experienced a day of such humiliation as she would feel, if, through the provisions of a treaty negotiated and entered into for far other objects, she felt herself compelled, by the charge of a crime the existence of which she does not admit, to surrender a slave who has lived in freedom seven years under the protection of her laws to the hands, not of his infuriated master, but *of that mob which holds a reign of undisputed terror over the free and black population of fifteen Anglo-Saxon Republics.*

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.

Further Testimony as to the Custom of Ordering Division Parades—Testimony of Gen. George P. Morris—History of the First Division—Interesting Evidence of Col. Vosburgh.

Gen. Morris was the first witness. He testified as follows: I joined the military of this City in 1818, and resigned in 1845; have held commission as Colonel since 1828, I think—I am not sure; have been Brigadier-General since 1839; have held every rank, from Ensign up, except Staff Officer.

[The same question was put to this witness as had been put to Gen. Hall and others, as to Division Parades other than for exercise; but was withdrawn upon being objected to by Mr. O'Gorman.]

Q.—Is there a custom of parading the uniformed military corps of this City for purposes other than for exercise? A.—That I cannot answer as to, since I was in service.

Q.—Was there such a custom when you were in service? [Objected to and admitted.] A.—Yes, Sir. They paraded on gala days, on days of public receptions, on all occasions when ordered by the commanding officers; at one time, prior to 1847, there was no other organization but that of the Artillery; subsequently flank companies were formed and attached to the uniformed militia; they were afterwards organized into a brigade, now commanded by Gen. Ewen; the First Division of Artillery was a complete and entire organization by itself; the Division of Artillery was afterwards continued in its present position, and the title was changed to "The First Division New-York State Militia;" I held a commission in both Divisions.

Questioned by the accused—The present First Division does not date its existence from 1847; it was a mere continuation of the old Division; the First Division of Artillery was not limitted in jurisdiction except to the State of New-York; we had members residing at Albany; my command extended to Putnam County and Long Island; there were ten or twelve regiments in the Division at one time; three regiments belonged to the City; the First Brigade of Horse Artillery, First Regiment, Fourth Regiment and detached troops of Richmond, Kings, Queens, Westchester and Putnam Counties; the First Brigade of Infantry was composed of the First, Second, Ninth and Fourteenth Regiments; they constituted the First Division of Horse Artillery, commanded by Gen. Morton and afterwards by Gen. Sandford; at one time the First Division of Artillery was divided into two—about 1840—one commanded by Gen. Morton and the other by Gen. Benedict; they were afterwards united, under command of Gen. Morton; all these organizations did not cease in 1847; the Division was reorganized; if they had ceased we would have lost our commissions; the organization was continued; the First Division State Artillery is merged in the present Division; it does exist in the present Division; it was continued; if it had ceased to exist our commissions would all have been vacated, which they were not; we were not reelected; after the reorganization the boundaries of the Division were circumscribed within the City and County of New-York; part of it is in Richmond—a small command; we had boundaries and districts then after the reorganization; Putnam, Kings, Queens, and Westchester Counties were cut off from the Division, and in their stead the ordinary ununiformed militia were turned over to us; I mean by "gala days," such days as the Fourth of July, the Croton celebration, the arrival of Kosuth, &c.; we had Division parades on the Fourth of July and the 25th of November, and such gala days; the law of 1849 provided that there should be two parades at least each year, and afterwards "at least" was struck out; there was no such statutory provision, that I know of, prior to 1847; I recollect the reception of Lafayette, and the Croton Celebration, were Division parades; they turned out on all the occasions, when ordered, except one, and that was the reception of Gen. Paez; I received him myself, with part of my command, at Staten Island; they were all parades for exercise, but not for instruction in military tactics; all parades are parades for exercise—every one of them—but not those of the drill-sergeant's the custom of parading was simply to obey all legal orders.

Questioned by the Prosecutor—[Gen. Morris identified a copy of the order organizing the present First Division.] I acted under the Major-General's orders in receiving Gen. Paez; only a portion of the Division was ordered out.

Col. Vosburgh recalled—Questioned by the accused—Q.—Is there any custom recognized in the First Division granting to the Major-General the power to order Division parades except for exercise, or oftener than twice a year? [Objected to by the Judge Advocate, and the word "recognized" was stricken out. The Court admitted the question.] A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Has there ever, to your knowledge, been any such custom in the First Division? [Objected to and admitted.] A.—Not that I am aware of; the word "custom" implies so many different interpretations is the reason of my answering the question as I did; I understand the word custom, as connected with the answer that I gave, to mean that there have not been a sufficient number of precedents in the parades of the Division; I did not recognize a custom in the case as implied in the question.

Q.—Have you understood that the parades of the First Division, for purposes other than for exercise, were voluntary. [Objected to and admitted.] A.—I have so understood them beyond the two first parades in each year; the term exercise, as used in the question, and also the portion relating to parades of the Division to commemorate great events, &c.; I have considered parades of exercise as implied in the question; I consider all parades as parades of exercise; the Major-General has informed the Board of Officers on several occasions of parades that their music bills would be paid by the Common Council.

Q.—Do you know of the existence of any military custom rendering it compulsory on you to parade your Regiment for the reception of the Prince of Wales in obedience to the order of Gen. Sandford, or was the parade of your Regiment on that occasion a voluntary act? [Objected to and admitted.] A.—I do not consider that a custom or a sufficient precedent has been established, in a legal sense, to warrant more than two parades a year.

Mr. O'Gorman—Of the Division?

Col. Vosburgh—Yes. In relation to the Prince of Wales parade, as I received the order and understood it to be a Division Parade, I acquiesced.

After a session of three hours and a half, the Court adjourned to Monday next, at 5 o'clock, when the Court will try to sit and close the testimony.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Chas. H. Sherill, of Albany; Gen. C. T. James, of Rhode Island; Commodore Armstrong, of the United States Navy; P. S. Gilmore, of Boston, and Robert McGillivery, British Mail Agent at Toronto, are at the Astor House.

Dr. J. J. Jones, of Louisiana; J. H. Beals, of the Boston *Post*; S. K. Caldwell and H. C. Hill, of Halifax; R. S. Munn, of Newfoundland; F. S. Wood, of South Carolina, and G. W. Homer, of Texas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Allen, of Oswego; Lieut. De Haven, U. S. N.; W. H. Swain, of Baltimore; and J. Van Allen, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

W. B. Glass, of Canada; J. Collins, of North Carolina; J. Livingston, of Tivoli; and G. Snelling, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Major Johnson, U. S. A.; W. B. Wiggs, of Tennessee; and E. A. Fillet, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. T. Ridgeway, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FROM BERMUDA.—By the brig *Princess Royal* we have Bermuda papers to Jan. 15. A brilliant meteor passed over Bermuda on the 5th, exploding some distance from land with a terrific report. Arrived 9th, brig *Henrietta*, HODGSON, New-York.

For Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism and Consumption.

No remedy is superior to the
VEGETABLE PILLS OF DR. BRANDRETH.
They PURIFY the BLOOD, and nip disease in the bud, and expel it from the body. Their use has restored many thousands to health when other remedies have proved useless.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
are sold at 25 cents per box, at
No. 294 CANAL-ST.,
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE,
and No. 612 BROADWAY,
with full directions. German and English Almanacs now ready.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair-Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING-MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers &c., all complete. A REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 536 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

REIMER—GILLETT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, Mr. RICHARD REIMER to Miss MARGARET LOUISE GILLETT, all of this City.

HEINEMAN—BUTZEL.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 24, by Rev. Dr. Adler, Mr. E. S. HEINEMAN, of Detroit, to FANNY, youngest daughter of M. L. Butzel, Esq., of Peekskill, N. Y.

☞ Cincinnati and Detroit papers please copy.

DIED.

LACOMBE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 27, ELIZABETH EDITH LACOMBE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 81 Clinton place, on Wednesday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, EDWARD MARTIN, in the 91st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, the late Peter Stuyvesant, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

GREGG.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, Mrs. ANN GREGG, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 98 Eldridge-st., without further notice.

MOSSMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, of disease of the heart, MALCOLM MOSSMAN, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 203 West 15th-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

MING.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, EDWARD F. MING, only child of Emily J. and the late George H. Ming, aged 2 years 2 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his grandfather, Alexander Ming, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 110 West 36th-st., without further notice.

SHARP.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, MICHAEL SHARP.

The officers and members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at their room, No. 163 Bowery, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our departed brother. JOHN PHAIR, N. G.

WM. H. BURRAS, Secretary.

REID.—In this City, at his residence, No. 127 West 45th-st., suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, Capt. SAMUEL C. REID, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons, Samuel C., A. Bertram d. and Wm. J. Reid, and the officers of the United States Navy and Army are particularly invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, MARY, relict of the late Alexander Campbell, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Thomas N., James and Wm. S. Campbell are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 82 West 14th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Third Day, the 29th inst., ELIZA B. UNDERHILL, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Fifth Day, the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 280 2d av.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, after a long and painful illness, MARIA KETCHAM, wife of Rev. Alfred Ketchum, of Sidney Plains N. Y., and daughter of Zopher Miller, deceased, formerly of Wading River, L. I., aged 53 years.

Her remains have been taken to Wading River for interment.

☞ Long Island and Delaware County, N. Y., papers please copy.

JONES.—At the Bedford Institute, on Sunday, Jan 27, suddenly, HENRIETTA S. JONES daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Jones, and grand-daughter of Edmund Jones, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, in Manhattanville, 19th-st., between 11th and 12th avs., on Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting in University-place, between 13th and 14th sts., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, CHARLES WARING LAWRENCE, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, Washington st., on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

GIFFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 28, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE A., widow of the late Samuel Gifford.

Her friends, and those of her father, Cornelius Griffin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 113 Duffield st., without further invitation.

☞ Vermont and Detroit papers please copy.

CORNING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 26, EDWARD CORNING, aged 68 years.

The funeral services will be attended from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

WATROUS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 28, MARY C., wife of C. S. Watrous, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 146 Sackett st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 9 o'clock A. M., and at the Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ETHERINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 27, WILLIAM ETHERINGTON, a native of London, England, aged 42 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Franklin av., 3d door south of Putnam av.

☞ English papers will please copy.

TURELL.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 29, of pneumonia, CHAS. J. TURELL, aged 42 years.

The funeral services will be performed at St. Matthew's Church, Sussex place, Jersey City, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be interred in New-York Bay Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—In Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 26, JOSEPH JAMES TAYLOR, of England, aged 44 years.

His remains will be taken to Garrison's, N. Y., this (Wednesday) morning, for interment.

☞ English papers will please copy.

BROCKENBRIDGE.—In Ballentrae, Ocean County, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 27, GUY, third son of Gavin and Annie Brockenridge, aged 1 year and 1 month.

MILLER.—On board brig *Isabella*, from Para, on Saturday, Jan. 12, off the Island of Dominica, CHARLES MILLER, First Officer, aged 35 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 99, Jan. 29, 1861.
40, 56, 51, 26, 69, 14, 47, 64, 75, 53, 32, 38, 4.
Class No. 100, Jan. 29, 1861.
8, 5, 13, 48, 4, 58, 23, 69, 16, 65, 74, 45, 2.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del. Jan. 29, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE.
TRY IT.
It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing complaints: Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood.
Get our new Pamphlet and read it.
JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 39 Summer-st., Boston.
For sale by all Druggists.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days.
At either of our three stores,
NO. 87 BOWERY,
No. 461 PEARL ST., and at
No. 141 BOWERY.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
If you would have health and vigor, and be spared the inconvenience of dyspepsia, eat no bread, rolls or cakes but those in which Messrs. Edward Chamberlin & Co.'s (Boston) Concentrated Leaven has been mixed. It is a good thing.
For sale by all the principal Druggists and Grocers.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver a new Lecture in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, (near 7th-av.) Rev. Dr. Burchard's, on
THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 31, 1861,
commencing at 8 o'clock. SUBJECT—*Yea, Yea, and Nay, Nay.* Admission 25 cts. For benefit of the Sabbath School.

THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM.
NOW READY:
A new edition of
A SERMON
Preached in the
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
ON
SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 9, 1860.
BY
REV. HENRY J. VAN DYKE.
Single Copies, 5 cents. $3 per 100
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

A CHEAP STEREOSCOPE AND TWELVE VIEWS FOR 25 CENTS.
I. THE STEREOSCOPE FOR THE MILLION, No. 1. Containing 12 Views of Niagara and the Great Eastern. 25 cents, per mail 28 cents.
II. THE STEREOSCOPE FOR THE MILLION, No. 2. Containing Farm Scenes, the Japanese Ambassadors, &c. 12 kinds. 25 cents, per mail 28 cents.
The same, highly colored and printed on card-board, 50 cents, per mail 53 cents.
III. THE STEREOSCOPE FOR THE MILLION, No. 3, Containing the Cathedrals and Churches of Europe. Price 25 cents, per mail 28 cents.
IV. THE COMIC STEREOSCOPE FOR THE MILLION, containing 12 Comic Views. Price 25 cents, plain; Highly colored and printed on card-board, 50 cents, per mail 53 cents.
V. THE STEREOSCOPIC ALBUM. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, each containing 12 Views, suitable for any stereoscope. Price 25 cents each, free by mail on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S
OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY
IS NOW READY.
CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER:
I.—INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELERS—In reference to Time Tables, &c.
II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—American Ideas in England; The Union of our Cities; Improvement of Virginia. What Railways have done for the Country—A Voice from Georgia; North Pennsylvania Railway; Illinois Central Railway; Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railway; Important Railway Decision; Missouri River Valley Railway; Easton and Freemansburgh Railway; Mobile and Great Northern Railway; The Mississippi and Missouri Railway; Virginia and Tennessee Railway; The Union Town and Jacksonville Railway, Alabama; New-York Central Railway—Earnings for Seven Years; Great Western Railway; Troy and Greenfield Railway; New-York and Erie Railway; Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway; Marietta and Cincinnati Railway; Illinois River Railway, Naming Railways, Railways in Germany; Locomotive and Railway Car Springs; Galvanized Iron.
III.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL—The Mystic Land; Life upon the Railway, by a Conductor; Music has Char

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, Alderman GENET in the chair. The City Inspector sent a communication announcing the appointment of Nathaniel Dee, Health Warden in place of B. B. Chappell, removed; of John Kelly, of the Thirteenth Ward, in place of Thomas J. Carleton, resigned.

Mr. BOOLE presented resolutions, announcing the death of the mother of D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Board, and condoling with him and the relatives of the family, and as a testimonial of respect to them, the Board adjourned.

Two veto messages were received from the Mayor, one refusing his signature to a series of resolutions providing for the amendments to the City Charter, and another looking to the modification of the Registry law. Also, in opposition to the appointment of a Special Committee for investigating the plan now in use for the publication of the proceedings of the Common Council. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ASSISTANT HEALTH WARDENS—THE OFFICE-HOLDERS IN THE DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR SALARIES—COST OF CLEANING STREETS—BUILDING FIRE-ENGINE HOUSES, ETC.

The Board met at 5 P. M., on Monday, Mr. JONES, the President, in the Chair.

The City Inspector was directed to report to the Board the number of loads of manure and ashes carted away during the year 1860; the number of carts employed, and the names of the owners, with the amount received for the same.

The President offered a resolution to repeal the ordinance appointing assistant Health Wardens. It was adopted.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Street Commissioner to report, in detail, the expenses incurred by the City during the year 1860 in altering, repairing and building houses for the use of the Fire Department; also, to report the work ordered in engine houses and not completed; also, a resolution, directing the City Inspector to report the expense of cleaning the streets for 1860; and the County Clerk to report the names of the Commissioners of Deeds; also a resolution instructing the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance prohibiting the City Railroads from throwing salt in the streets.

An ordinance relative to the numbering and renumbering of streets in the City, was referred to the proper Committee.

A petition was received from the citizens of Morrisania, asking for the adoption of such legislation as would be necessary to annex a portion of that town to the City and County of New-York, and to extend to them the blessings of the Croton Aqueduct for the use of their citizens, and to supply their reservoirs for fire purposes. It was referred to a Special Committee of Three.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry, the Comptroller stated that after consulting the Corporation Counsel, the lessees of the West Washington Market had been paid $300.00 in stocks, authorized by the Acts of 1860, in full for their claim to that property. The release of the property by the State to the City is now the subject of negotiations. The communication was ordered to be printed.

The Comptroller and the City Inspector, in obedience to resolution of inquiry adopted Jan. 21, sent in communications giving detailed statements of all office-holders in their respective departments, with their names and the salaries attached to each; also, those in the office of the Receiver of Taxes. A considerable portion of the session was occupied in reading them, ineffectual motions being made to postpone further reading and refer the whole matter to a Committee. The City Inspector, in reply to the resolution asking him to communicate the names of persons by whom the appointments were made, and by whom recommended, answered that they were appointed by himself, but having kept no other record, he was unable to give the Board the names of persons who recommended them.

Mr. STEPHENSON moved its reference to a Special Committee of Three, but the motion of Mr. HOGAN, to refer it to the Committee on Salaries and Offices prevailed, 12 to 11.

Communications were also received from the Street Commissioner, Judge Hilton and Justice Ball, concerning the *attaches* in their establishments, together with the salaries of each.

Mr. ORTON thought he discovered something unfriendly towards the City Inspector in this movement, and was in doubt as to the object of the proceeding. If it was to ascertain how far the offices and sinecures might be curtailed, he approved of it, but not to making a job of it. He eulogized the recent report of the City Inspector, and placed it in marked contrast, for the valuable information it contained, to a recent paper from the Mayor.

Mr. STEPHENSON explained that the object was to ascertain the number of sinecures which existed in these departments, with a view of having them abolished.

The Board accepted an invitation to a hop on Wednesday evening in honor of Alderman BRADY.

Adjourned to Thursday evening next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

ANOTHER BILL TO BE EXAMINED INTO—THE BILL OF E. JONES TO BE RE-EXAMINED—PERSONS AND PAPERS TO BE SENT FOR.

At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, the presentment of the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, respecting the accommodations provided for the Supreme and Superior Courts, was read and laid over.

The bill of J. A. H. Hasbrouck & Co., for printing and stationery furnished to the County, amounting to over $1,300, accompanied by legal documents which threaten a *mandamus*, was referred.

On motion of Mr. TWEED, the bill of E. Jones, which has been commented on in the *Times*, and which was rejected as being unwarranted and unjust, was taken up, and was, after a long and rather acrimonious debate—in which Messrs. PURDY, TWEED, BLUNT and WEISSMAN took the principal part—referred back to the Committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

A resolution offered by Mr. BLUNT, directing the Comptroller to draw upon Mr. PLATT for the amount of County funds now in his hands, and to transfer the same to Mr. DEVLIN, the City Chamberlain, was referred.

Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution, directing the payment (in advance,) of County bonds amounting to $75,000, the money being now in the County Treasury, and the bonds falling due within the next three months, the object being to save the accruing interest, but the resolution was referred. A resolution to memorialize to Legislature to abolish the "Commissioners of Records" to be signed by all the members of the Board, was adopted unanimously, as was a resolution to send a copy of the report on the Harlem Bridge Case to each member of the Legislature.

The veto of the Mayor upon the resolution to pay the expense incurred in cleaning tenement houses, and which has been done by order of the Police Commissioners by virtue of the authority conferred on them by an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1860, was taken up and unanimously passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor.

Authority was given to the appropriate Committee to contract for copying, printing and binding the minutes of the Board previous to 1850, and the sum of $1,500 appropriated therefor.

The Comptroller's budget of county taxes for 1861 was reported upon, with some additions and emendations, the principal of which were an increase of salaries in the Comptroller's office, viz: to the Comptroller's Deputy and County Auditor, and which elicited considerable discussion, Mr. PURDY being the leader in the debate, and in favor of the increase, the main point at issue being the increase of the salary of the Comptroller, ($2,500,) the Deputy and the County Auditor, all on behalf of the County and by virtue of services rendered to the County.

Mr. TWEED opposed any increase of salaries of the heads of departments or bureau, unless the same favor was extended to the subordinates, who worked quite as many hours, and accomplished as much as any others. A long and apparently acrimonious debate ensued, Messrs. TWEED, BLUNT, PURDY, LITTLE and others took part, but the budget, as reported and amended, was laid over until to-day, at 12 o'clock M., when it comes up as the special order immediately after the reading of the minutes.

The Board then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID AND NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.

Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
FOUR SCREW STEAMERS from 300 to 900 tons.
THREE SIDE WHEEL STEAMBOATS.
TERRE FERRY BOATS.
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL

IF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO advertised about four years ago for papers supposed to have been lost at the time of the death of ROBERT PRIDE of Pleasantville, at Stanford, Conn., on the 27th of November, 1846, will address a line to FREEMAN, White Plains, they may hear of them and something to their advantage.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
Will this day add to their
large stock of
FAMILY GOODS,
One thousand pieces of superior
SHEETING LINENS,
From 25 cents to 40 cents per yard.
ALSO,
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, &c.
ALSO,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
At manufacturers' prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open on
MONDAY, JAN. 28,
A large stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
of recent importation, suitable
for the present and coming
seasons—all of which will
be disposed of at
reasonable prices.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

AN
IMMENSE DISCOUNT.

White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75	worth $6 00
White China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50	worth 2 25
White China Tea Plates, the dozen	90	worth 1 37
White China Covered Dishes, each	75	worth 1 25
White China Soup Tureens, each	2 00	worth 3 00
White China Dinner Sets	28 00	worth 39 00
Gold Band China Dinner Sets	46 75	worth 68 00
Gold Band China Tea Sets	5 80	worth 10 00
Colored and gold China Tea Sets	8 00	worth 15 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	4 00	worth 6 00
Silver-plated Tea-spoons, the dozen	2 00	worth 3 00
Ivory-handle Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50	worth 6 75
Ivory-handle Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00	worth 6 00

ALSO,
The largest assortment in the City of
FANCY DINNER SETS,
From $50 to $140, and all each of them at
ABOUT HALF PRICE.
W. J. F. DANEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.
Winding-up Sale of BALMORAL SKIRTS this season.
Will open THIS MORNING,
1,000 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $1 50, usual price $2 50.
500 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $1 75, usual price $2 75.
500 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 00, usual price $3 00.
500 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 50, usual price $3 50.
150 Misses' BALMORAL SKIRTS, 9s.
150 Misses' BALMORAL SKIRTS, 6s.
150 Childs' BALMORAL SKIRTS, 4s.
A Job Lot—1,000 doz. Ladies' fine CAMBRIC LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½ a doz., cost $2 50 to import.
A Job Lot—500 doz. large ALL LINEN TOWELS, $2 a doz., usual price $3.
Closing a job lot, 500 doz. ladies' WHITE RIBBED LAMB'S WOOL HOSE, 2s., usual price 4s.
Will open new styles HEAD-DRESS and DRESS CAPS, BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL VEILS.
Full line Ladies' UNDER-CLOTHING and CORSETS.
New importation of
1,000 doz. Ladies' HEAVY COTTON HOSE,
adapted to the season.
New importation fine POINT COLLARS, new designs.
New importation GUIPURE COLLARS and VEILS.
Another invoice of
500 doz. Ladies' PARIS KID GLOVES.
All sizes, all colors, warranted BEST QUALITY IMPORTED 63 cents a pair.
Full assortment RIBBONS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, FRENCH FLOWERS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.

POPULAR TRADE.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
TO GIVE FULL EMPLOYMENT TO THEIR OPERATIVES,
Are willing to make up their stock to measure, at a very great reduction from their former prices, viz.:
Coats from $26, usual price $32.
Trowsers $8 and $10, usual price $12.
Waistcoats $6, usual price $8 and $10.
And other Styles still Lower in Proportion.
N. B.—Our Stock is large and new in style. We shall, as usual, pay first trade prices for the making, thereby insuring to the public the best quality of workmanship, style and material, *at the Lowest Prices, and on our usual Liberal Credit.*

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Having completed Stock taking, have now ready-made garments set apart from their Regular Stock, at the following prices:
Coats from $15.
Waistcoats $4.
Trowsers, $6.
No. 57 Walker-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Are now offering Merino and Silk Under Garments, New Styles Scarfs, Ties, Umbrellas, Suspenders, at an immense reduction.
No. 57 Walker-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY
Are offering, EVERY MONDAY, Remnants of Cloths and Cassimeres, New Styles, at half the cost of Importation, suitable for Cap-makers and Shoe Dealers
No. 57 Walker-st.

TOWERS' PATENT BROOM.
ELASTICITY.
Warranted to outlast two common brooms.
EASE.
They are more easy to use.
ECONOMY
Give them a trial and decide for yourselves.
Dépôt No. 99 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 138 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A TWO OR THREE-story house, between 14th and 28th sts. and 3d and 7th avs.; must be in a good neighborhood, and have modern improvements. Possession desired from 1st to 20th of April. Address, stating rent and particulars, O. L. G., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY AN AMERICAN FAMily, a small house in Brooklyn, within 20 or 30 minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or nearer. Rent not to exceed $250. Possession wished from the 1st of May. Address F. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. Will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, with an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 68 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large, commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO NOTES OF J. Y. HALLOCK & CO.—First note, No. 827, dated Dec. 3, 1860, eight months, $446 84; second note, No. 828, dated Dec. 22, 1860, eight months, $446 80; payable to the order of G. F. Everson, at the Irving Bank. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the said notes. They were not indorsed.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—ON THE 12TH INST., LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.'S NOTE, dated Nov. 16, at eight months, for three hundred and thirty-eight 66-100 dollars; note was sent to Lewis & Co., of Philadelphia. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, 21ST inst., coming from No. 551 Broadway to Brooklyn, (by South Ferry,) a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, marked "M. E. S. W.—A. W. L." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE DE LA LUISSE FRANcaise, desire le placer dans une famille comme femme de chambre, ou pour donner les premières instructions aux enfants. S'adresser pour deux jours au No. 63 West 20th-st., au coin de la 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable American girl, a situation as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or to assist with children; can give the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would take a first-class laundress' place, or would do chamberwork and sewing; the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to do the general housework of a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing, or do sewing. Call at No. 42 9th-st., between 8th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable young women: one as chambermaid and the other as laundress; both thoroughly understand their business. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 29 McDougal-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 191 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family, by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good bread, pastry and cake baker; also, understands all kinds of dessert, soups, meats, poultry and game; is willing to assist at washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 165 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; understands baking bread and biscuits; is a good game and pastry cook; understands soups of all kinds; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking—soups, game jellies and desserts of all kinds; bakes bread and biscuit in the best manner: best City reference. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., corner of Charles, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of desserts, soups, &c; has City reference. Call at No. 204 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; she understands cooking perfectly, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced woman, who understands all kinds of meats and jellies. Can be seen at her last employers till suited, No. 62 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., first floor, front room, over the store.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN AND FRENCH COOK of the first class, understanding her business in all its branches, with good reference, wants a situation. Address A., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as cook, who understands her business; would assist in washing if required; can show good City reference. Call at No. 135 Crosby-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, AS SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, as first-class cook. City reference. Call for two days at No. 53 West 21st-st., next door to Church, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Scotch woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and good laundress; willing and obliging; can give most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as first-class cook; fully understands her business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small private family; can do chamber work or waiting; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 3 Liberty-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Union Hotel.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat, intelligent young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family or would go as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for 2 days, at No. 115 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understand her business, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; will assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and waitress, laundress, or to do general housework, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family as a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook or housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and neat and tidy in her kitchen. Call at No. 87 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call at No 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 101 West 31st st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl as cook, or to do general housework, or go as laundress; can be seen at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a good German girl, in a plain, private family, as cook, washer and ironer, City reference. Call at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A woman, with two years' reference, wishes the above situation, in City or country; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, washing and ironing; wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman. Apply at No. 383 East 10th st.

AS COOKS, CHILDREN'S NURSES, WAITER-GIRLS, AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Situations are wanted for several excellent Protestant and other servants, in the above capacities, who are very highly recommended by Brooklyn ladies where they have served, and in consequence of the dull times, are willing to hire at very moderate wages. Apply at MANNING & Co.'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—Orders from the country meet with prompt attention.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork; or would take the place of housekeeper; is willing and obliging to her employers. Call at No. 129 West 20th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by an industrious Protestant German girl to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; makes good bread, and can do family cooking. Call at No. 37 Allen-st., candy-store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Scotch woman, to do general housework in a private family; three years' reference. Apply at No. 142 Elm-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady person as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the full charge of a baby from its birth; has an excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen at her former employer's, at No. 233 West 30th-st., near the 9th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young, genteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and to take charge of a baby from its birth; does plain, neat sewing; understands the care and attention of children; no objection to a lady who boards; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by an experienced German nurse, to take charge of children, &c.; would be willing to teach them the German language and do plain sewing; can wait and dress ladies' hair, good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; is also a good plain seamstress; has recently arrived from Canada; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has been for years in charge of children; can take the entire charge from birth, bring them up by hand, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS TRAVELING MAID.—WANTED, A SITUation by an experienced person to go to Europe or California with a lady or family; highest references. Address, for one week, Mrs. BEYMER, No. 135 Reade-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands how to work on the sewing-machine; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; would have no objection to wait on a lady. Call at No. 399 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady; can take charge of a lady's wardrobe, make ladies' morning dresses and shirts in style; quick at the needle; all styles of family sewing and children's clothes; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., for three days.

THE ADVERTISER, A TALENTED YOUNG Southern lady of respectability and refinement, desires to obtain a situation as competent housekeeper, family dressmaker, nursery governess, or as a saleswoman in a bakery; is fully competent for either situation; a desirable home more of an object than salary; would leave the City. Address for one week, Miss BOKOU, 35 Willow-st., corner of Cranberry, Brooklyn.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE AND variety, including French and German, may be found at the Employment Society's office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place (a few doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible House.) French and German languages spoken.

COLORED HELP.—COLORED HELP CAN BE procured at Titus' Reform Labor Office, No. 193 Mercer-st., few doors from corner of Bleecker, one block from Broadway. T. S. W. TITUS, Proprietor.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man; understands the management of horses and is a careful driver; would go a short distance in the country if required; would do waiting if necessary; will make himself generally useful; very best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as first-class coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; the reason for being out of work, his late employer sent his horse to the country; can give good references. *Address* M M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES a situation as coachman; has got first-class City reference; perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B, care P. Trainor, saddlery establishment, No. 564 Broadway, near Bond-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 594 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant—one who is competent in every respect, as testimonials will fully prove, from his last employer in this City, with whom he has lived for the last two years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. F., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; he understands his business in all its branches; no objection to do garden work if required. Address S. H. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver is agreeable, and willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a sober steady man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good groom and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden; can furnish the best of recommendations. Address J. H., Box 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man who understands his business in all respects; can give the best City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man with good knowledge and practice of grape growing, green and hot-house plants, fruit trees and all kinds of vegetables, and is well versed in artificial culture, and in the various soils adapted to their health and fruitfulness. Roads, walks, pleasure-grounds and ornamental planting promptly done with neatness; the best of reference. Address D. K., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A PERMANENT SITUATION wanted, by a man with a small family; the advertiser is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat; thoroughly acquainted with his business; no objection to superintend a farm with the garden department; has 13 years of the best reference to certify. A note addressed to D. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to this week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as plain gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c; best of reference given. Address T. F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a young German, single; is willing to take care of horses, and make himself generally useful. Address JOHN LONG, No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUATION wanted by a man that understands the care of green-house and grapery; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; will give the best of City references. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, or groom, by a young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and not afraid of hard work. Address B. O., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF A RESPECtable family, having received a good education, and speaking well three languages, desires to accept the position of waiter in a family. He has served six years in his last place, and possesses the best references. He has no objection to travel, or to go in the country. Address by letter E. M., No. 92 White-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active, competent and trustworthy man, who perfectly understands his business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st., in the harness and trunk store, or address E. C. B., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter; he perfectly understands his business, having lived as butler for many years in both England and Ireland: has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. F., for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house, with satisfactory City reference. Call at or address No. 230 6th av., corner 15th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family living in the country, a short distance from the City; a City reference required. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st., at 12 o'clock, M.

A WRITER.—WANTED IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, near the City, a lady or gentleman to write in a private office; one accustomed to writing in the office of an editor or author, and possessing a talent for poetry preferred. A pleasant time and quite moderate compensation given. Address, with references, stating qualifications terms, &c., AUTHOR, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office, two conductors, one baggageman, one bookkeeper, two entry clerks, three porters, two men to drive horse and carts, one express driver, one barkeeper, four girls to travel to Europe and California; charges moderate. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square. N. B.—Six men for steamers.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 92 Hampden-st., (Irving-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, Brooklyn. Boarding and Day School. The third quarter commences on MONDAY, Feb 4. For circulars, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN. T. P. CORBALLY, } Principals.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 596 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, and teachers with positions. Native teachers of French and music wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No 307 Spring st., New-York.

AS ELOCUTIONIST.—A YOUNG LADY, ENtirely competent to teach elocution, will take a few pupils at her residence. She would likewise read daily to an invalid. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 2,591 Post-office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher in a first-class Boys' Boarding School; must be unmarried. Address, stating qualifications, age, &c., A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN TEACHing in New-York, desires to give private tuition in the Classics or Mathematics. Address A. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICES, ACCORDING TO the usages of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) will be held (D. V.) in the large hall of the Bleecker Buildings, on and after the THIRD SABBATH in February, (17th,) under the ministry of Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, of the Presbytery of New-York. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—IN HOUSTON ST., NEAR MACDOUgal.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain good board, late dinner

AUCTION SALES.

BY DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock,
At their Salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post Office,

A general assortment of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor furniture, oak and walnut dining-room furniture; rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, enameled suites. China and glass, pier mirrors, chandeliers, curtains &c. Catalogues now ready.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 185 , and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in this place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 21 day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars and every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road in and between those two cities, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances said, were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

Dunsbar 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS STORES AND Lots on 3d and 6th avs., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The first-class 4-story brown-stone front store and lots southwest corner 6th-av and 44th-st., 25 5x75 feet—store covers entire lot.

Also six first-class 4-story brown-stone front stores and lots, fronting on 6th-av. and adjoining the above—buildings, each 25x65 feet; lots each 25x75 feet. The above are just finishing in the best manner by day's work and have all the modern improvements.

THIRD-AVENUE.—First-class four-story Philadelphia brick fronts store and lot, northeast corner of 3d-av. and 46th-st., lot, 25 5x75, building 25.5x60

Also, first-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot east side of 3d av., 25 feet 5 inches south of 47th st.; lot, 25x98; building, 25x66.

Also, first-class 5-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner 3d av. and 39th-st.; lot, 24,8½x 100; building, 24 8½x50.

Also, the two-story building and lot, east side 3d-av 25 feet south of 39th-st.; lot, 40x75 feet; building, 40x55 feet.

The above are built in the best manner by day's work, with all the modern improvements.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

The premises can be viewed at any time.

Maps, terms, &c., at the Auctioneer's office.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCtion, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30 at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 63 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of first-class manufactured furs, every article made expressly for City trade, warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay sable capes, muffs and cuffs mink sable do., stone martin do., real Asiatic do., Siberian squirrel do., Siberian squirrel belly do., imitation do., chinchilla do., large and small size sable martin do., misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c. &c.; sleigh robes in great variety, wolf, bear fancy do., &c.; also, gents' caps collars and gloves of various kinds, forming as a whole a fine and beautiful assortment.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THIS DAY, Jan. 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 East 13th-st., between 5th-av. and Union square, Household furniture—the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of oak extension dining table, oak chairs in leather, carved oak buffet, carved rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête, armchairs, &c., in brocatel, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood bedsteads, wardrobe, dressing and toilet tables and washstands, carpets, oilcloths, &c. &c.; also, several good paintings. Particulars in future advertisements. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL FURNITURE this 4th-st. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 320 4th st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of the house, embracing every kind of good parlor, dining room, bedroom and basement; all kinds of carpets and oil cloths, beds and mattresses, china and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be positive, rain or shine.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

375 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBbers AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' calf and grain double-soled water-proof boots.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL at auction, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., 250 cases boots, shoes, brogans and rubbers, comprising a desirable assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, adapted to the City and country trade.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD ON MONDAY, 4TH OF February next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Public Pound, 55th-st., 4th and 5th avs., to pay charges, one gray horse. W. WALTERMIRE, P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial, well-built, brown-stone front house, south side 15th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. It has all the conveniences requisite for a genteel residence. Terms easy and reasonable. Apply to JOHN MURTHA, No. 626 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in the Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 45TH ST. These houses are desirably situated and have all the modern conveniences. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THOSE two lots in Brooklyn, (with cottage) bounded by Hamilton-av., Clinton-st. and Huntington-st.—a good location for almost any kind of business. Price $1 100. Terms easy. Apply at No. 69 Liberty-st., New York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 27th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 36th-st., rear 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 33d-st.

TO EXCHANGE.—A GOOD TWO-STORY high basement frame house, in Brooklyn, 12 minutes' ride from the ferry, will be exchanged in part for a small plot of lots on Bergen Hill, or in a good location in Brooklyn; balance to remain. Address A. B. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A WELL SECURED first or second mortgage for about $2,000, a neat two-story, corner brick house, well rented, in Brooklyn. About $1 000 cash will be paid in the exchange, if necessary. Address Box No. 2,604 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN HOUSE—WESTERN LAND.—A gentleman removed West would sell his house on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, for part Western land. Call on J. RICHARDSON, Real Estate office, No. 328 Atlantic-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour: 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 55 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more places, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built first-class City house, desirably located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. CORLIES, No 32 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The Farm of Jane Mandeville, deceased, containing sixty acres, in a high state of cultivation, lying in New Jersey, about 25 miles from this City. For full particulars inquire of JNO. S. BERRY, No. 301 West 24th-st.

FARM.—WANTED TO RENT, BY AN EXPERIenced English farmer, a small farm in a good state of cultivation; would have no objection to work a farm on shares. Address, stating location, A. C., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 183 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope. Known for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CLEVELAND AND MALIONING RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28, 1861.

Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by WARD CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

(Signed) CHAS. L. RHODES, V. President.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE. FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

By TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY NEW-YORK, Jan. 26 1861.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$1 692,725 77
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1860	1,412,700 11
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,015,425 88

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4 541,135 59
Losses paid during the same period	$4,419,443 72
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	699,212 55

The Company have the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,866,378 42
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	1,190,152 05
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	105,180 12
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,378,416 84
Cash in Bank	106 154 67
Total amount of Assets	$6,646,292 10

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1853 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from 1st of July, 1842 to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to $10,278,568

Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861 1,574,000

Total profits for 18½ years $11,852,568

The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash 7 655,310

Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1861 $4,197,250

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Royal Phelps,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	Caleb Barstow,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,
W. H. H. Moore,	A. P. Pillot,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Leroy W. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Coit,	Daniel S. Miller,	Corliss Grinnell,
W. C. Pierpregill,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Charles H. Russell,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	E. E. Morgan,
Robert C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
F. A. Bergous,	Wm. Sturgis Jr.,	Benj Babcock,
Myer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.
	William E. Dodge.	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
WM. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., NEW YORK Jan. 22, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND,	JOS. S. PIT NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT,	C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
JAMES HOY,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCHELL,	W. J. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY

By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK Jan 23, 1861

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF this Company, maturing on the 1st day of February, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York, upon presentation. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, January, 1861.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB 1, 1861, FROM the Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the American Exchange Bank of this City.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, who are in arrears, are hereby notified and required to pay all such arrearages, at the office of said Association, No. 442 Eighth-avenue, before the expiration of sixty days, from the date hereof, or their shares will be declared forfeited, in accordance with Act 4 of an act entitled "An Act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations".—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. law6w*

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 Wall-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 180 Broadway. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

$50.000—NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER cent Stock of 1873, interest payable quarterly, in sums to suit purchasers for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

WANTED—$10,000, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property of double that value, in Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey. A liberal commission will be allowed. Address, with name and address, Box No. 420 Post-office.

KEOKUK, FORT DES MOINES AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—The interest on these Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861, will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

REMOVAL.—THE HANOVER BANK IS REmoved from No. 37 to the new building No. 32 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BUSINESS MAN of much experience, who is familiar with the Banking and Stock Commission business. Having served some years in both branches, his experience and knowledge would fully qualify him to assume the duties of any responsible and respectable situation. Undoubted references given. Address HENRY, Box 146 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 8, 1860. JAMES CORNISH, HAMILTON D. WILSON, Executors.

O10-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861. JOHN N. CHESTER, W. W. CHESTER, Executors.

ja16-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LECPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861. WM KUTRUFF, CHARLES WILHELMS, Executors.

ja16-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John E. Hedley, No. 20 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.

au18-law6m W*

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address DR. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—The Science and Art of Self-Preservation—pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by R. KENT, No. 456 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing Balsamic Pieces, Price $1. Office No. 183 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States on receipt of $1. Office hours, including $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions and female irregularities. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD is consulted in confidence day and evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, and has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without change or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting sick-making effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst., to 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., from the profits of the business payable at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., in his City, on or after the 5th day of February next, until which date the transfer books have been closed.

SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

N. F PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan 19, 1861

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a second dividend, amounting to twelve (12) per cent. will be paid by the undersigned, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, at his office, No. 150 Canal-st., to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, upon presentation of their certificates.

JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months is this day declared payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 28 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE. An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at No. 618 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, to complete the permanent organization. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman.

MARLON S. DUNHAM, ROBERT EDWARDS, JR., Secretaries.

DENTISTRY.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address DR. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—The Science and Art of Self-Preservation—pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by R. KENT, No. 456 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no pur

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

to kill time when off duty. I was quite impressed with the general dignity of their debates, and a certain simple courtesy of manner, which contrasted strongly with the general acrimony of other legislative bodies that I have been present at. The Senate are generally men of very mature years, but have a singular habit of wearing their hats, unless speaking. The new State flag was displayed for the first time the evening I was present. It consists of a white Palmetto and a white star on a blue ground. This will be the only orthodox one hereafter.

The Committee on the Military have introduced a bill "to create a military establishment for the State;" in other words, they are about organizing a standing army, although with a graceful politeness they avoid the use of an expression which might savor of something despotic. They propose to have a force of regulars of about 1,000 men, officered by an hundred, who are to act as a sort of school to the raw material of volunteers which promises to be very large.

In view of the recent stringent act at Pensacola, the House of Representatives have under consideration a postal arrangement. The Charlestonians are becoming apprehensive that their *now anomalous* postal facilities may be interrupted at any moment so they wish to meet that difficulty. $50,000, it is thought will cover the necessary outlay, and was so appropriated. If Uncle Sam has to pay over $140,000 for the conveyance of the mails in this State, and the natives can do it for one-third that amount, they will show an economy of outlay which does not belong to the Southern character.

A somewhat stormy debate arose while I was present on the subject of appropriating a large sum of money to dredge the channel which runs close to the guns of Moultrie. One member thought we wanted no easy ways of access to the city at present, while another plainly showed that the ruin of the main entrance by sunken schooners was driving all commerce away. He had a strong point in his argument, from the fact that a ship owned here, the *Emily St. Pierre*, has been obliged to go to Savannah, her own harbor being closed against her. A million of dollars will hardly remove these artificial barriers at the "Bar." What a nice little pipe this will be for the powers at Washington to smoke, if they should deem it expedient to carry out the power delegated to them by the Constitution.

Southern privateers, and the seizure of the arms aboard the *Monticello* in New-York, have been the principal staples of conversation to-day. One of the leading men here told me this morning that he did not see how we could object to privateers. "Have not," said he, "your leading men, like Gen. Cass and Mr. Marcy, established the right most clearly in their celebrated correspondence with the British Government? You may call it piracy; so did our common foe in 1812. But we will do it; and as your commerce whitens every sea, and we have comparatively nothing, you will have a nice account to settle. Coerce us, and we will return the compliment with compound interest!"

The vote on the Personal Liberty bill in the Rhode Island Senate, and the action of the Mayor of Boston in the Wendell Phillips affair, are really looked upon now as only interested backings down. Not a particle of credit is given for any patriotic motives. Thurlow Weed's throwing overboard of the Helper *Compendium* is compared to a man's erecting a mansion anew after he has deliberately blown it up with powder.

The *Mercury* thinks that civil war is greatly exaggerated, and believes there is far greater danger in compromise. Having been an extreme partisan for over twenty years, he of course can see no beauty in the divine principle of "If you yield, I will."

There is a curious story circulating among the soldiery concerning an individual who has been writing letters to the *Tribune* from Fort Moultrie. My informant says that a man from Hartford, Conn., came here some fifteen months ago, and opened a machine agency in King-street, the Broadway of Charleston. He soon distinguished himself by his intense love for the South, and when Lincoln's election was foreshadowed, he became a "minute man." He enjoyed the confidence of his fiery brothers and out-ranted the best of them. On the disbanding of the "At any moment ready boys," he became a soldier, and went down to *Moultrie*, where he played the Arnold and wrote a perfect tissue of falsehoods to the journal I have mentioned. Our Mr. Sleek-and-Sly was quite an orator, and one day while addressing his brothers-in-arms from the top of an empty pork-barrel, the top fell in, and Mr. —— broke his *right* arm. Those who had suspected him, now watched Greeley's paper, which is looked upon in Charleston as a fearful tissue of lies. They found there was an ominous silence about this city after the arm was fractured. Somehow the man got wind of their intentions and fled a little faster than he ever did before. They would certainly have shot him without a moment's hesitation, if he had not "vamosed."

Rumor has it that there is another large steamer off the coast, and that Maj. Anderson reconnoitres Morris Island every night, with a boat, with muffled oars. The boys think he may try it once too often. It seems that the *entente cordial* which at present exists between the city and Sumter, does not cover Morris Island.

I saw a boy of seventeen to-day who walked all the way from Fredericksburgh, Virginia, to Charleston, to offer 'his life, his fortune and his sacred honor" to the Palmetto.

The suspension of the Charleston Savings Institution is eliciting a great deal of harsh feeling. A number of Northeners, of limited means, naturally feeling alarmed at the red hue of affairs, and wishing to go North, have applied in vain for their own funds. The Bank has, at least, $100 000 over and above all liabilities, but thinks it expedient to shut down just at the present. Such institutions never should suspend, and the action of the managers is certainly unfortunate, if not very ill timed.

JASPER.

A WAR STEAMER SEEN OFF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The *Courier* and the *Mercury*, of this morning, say that a large war steamer was seen off the harbor at dusk on Saturday, and that she showed signals and stood to the southward. It is surmised that she is still hovering over the neighboring coast.

Last night a negro came to the city and informed his master that a suspicious craft was seen yesterday, near Church's Flatstone, with twenty men on board. The men wore no uniforms, and appeared to be without arms. It is thought from this, that an attempt is about to be made to pounce down upon the plantations.

The State Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night.

THE STEAMER COLUMBIA GOT OFF.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The steamer *Columbia* got off the bar and came up to the city this morning. Her cargo will be taken out, and she will reload again at the wharf. The vessel is strained somewhat, but the damage is slight.

UNION AND COMPROMISE MEETING AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

A large meeting of citizens, favorable to the plan of the Border State Committee, assembled in the City Hall last evening, pursuant to a call of the Mayor. The Hall was densely packed and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance.

The meeting was addressed by prominent Democrats and Republicans.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the admission of the territory south of 36° 30' as a State with or without Slavery, and all north of that line as Free; the amendment of the Fugitive Slave law, to prevent kidnapping; the repeal of the Personal Liberty laws; the prevention of interference by Congress with Slavery in the Slave States, in the Southern dockyards, &c., and with the internal slave-trade; proclaiming non-interference with Slavery in the District of Columbia, except with the consent of the people of Virginia, Maryland and the District, and in favor of the perpetual prohibition of the African slave-trade.

Three Delegates were appointed to proceed to Lansing, to urge the Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty law.

THE PALMETTO FLAG WAVING OVER FORT DEFIANCE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The citizens of Gloucester were astonished this morning at seeing a large Palmetto flag waving over Old Fort Defiance. The revenue-cutter in the harbor sent a boat's crew ashore, who cut it down.

There is said to be over thirty thousand barrels of mackerel stored in Gloucester, waiting sale, the Southern market for fish being about closed.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

SCENES OF CONFUSION AND CLOSING OF THE HALL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Convention Hall was taken possession of this afternoon by a large body of men belonging to this city, who had preconcerted their arrangements to prevent the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention. They elected D. A. Orcutt Chairman, who, with other men, occupied the hall the entire afternoon. There was such a scene of confusion as to render it impossible that the Anti-Slavery men could do nothing at all.

In the evening the hall was closed, but a noisy and riotous crowd gathered around the building for a couple of hours afterwards. The Anti-Slavery men say they intend to hold their Convention to-morrow, but there exists an evident determination to break it up if they should attempt to do so.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The second hearing before the Committee on the Personal Liberty bill took place to-day in the Hall of the Representatives. The floor and galleries were crowded, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. F. L. Byrd, W. L. Burt, S. E. Sewell and Wendell Phillips made speeches against the repeal of the law.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that Governors and Ex-Governors of States be admitted to the floor of the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) presented a petition of the people of Western Utah for increased mail facilities. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented four petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, believing it unconstitutional.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents was received and ordered to be printed.

Private bills were considered till 1 o'clock, when the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to give six sections of land per mile, instead of one. Adopted.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend, that the grant of lands and bonds is to be made on the express condition that Congress shall hereafter have power to amend the provisions of the act, but not to diminish the specified amount of contribution. Adopted.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) moved to amend by making the amount paid to the Central route fifty millions instead of sixty millions, and that to the Southern route twenty-five millions instead of thirty five millions.—the design being to provide for the Northern route by another amendment.

The amendment was discussed at some length, and disagreed to—Yeas 19, Nays 24.

Mr. Wilkinson moved another amendment, the effect of which is to provide for the Northern route. He said he did not see the propriety of voting thirty-six millions to a State just in the act of secession, and not giving a road to States true and loyal to the Constitution. He characterized the bill from the House as a bill of abominations.

After discussion, the amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 22; Nays, 19.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend so as to give sixty millions to the central route, twenty-five millions to the Northern route, and that the Southern route, instead of going to San Francisco, go by the nearest route to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) asked the Senator to withdraw for the purpose of moving to strike out all except the Central route.

Mr. Wilson withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Gwin moved to amend the bill so as only to provide for the Central route. Disagreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Gwin, Harlan, King, Morrill, Polk, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—22

NAYS—Messrs. Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Doolittle, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Seward, Thompson, Wigfall, Wilkinson—25.

Mr. Wilson renewed his amendment, and it was disagreed to.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the part making any appropriation of money to these roads. He said he did so as a matter of protest of the State of Virginia against this new debt. The time might come when the States would be called on to assume a portion of the debt, and he wanted a protest entered so that Virginia shall never be called on to pay this debt.

The amendment was rejected.

No further amendments being offered, the bill was reported to the Senate.

A discussion ensued on agreeing to certain amendments, and on motion of Mr. Fessenden the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Speaker laid before the House the agricultural portion of the Report of the Commissioner on Patents. The subject of printing extra copies was referred.

Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, (Dem..) presented the resolutions passed by the Legislature of New-Jersey, expressive of firm attachment to the Union, and the duty of every good citizen to sustain it, and favoring the Crittenden proposition and the calling of a Convention of the States. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Post Route bill.

Before final action was taken, the morning hour expired.

The special order was resumed, being the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) regretted that he was compelled to believe with Mr. Pryor, that no compromise can now be made. When six States are in open and declared rebellion, having seized the public forts and arsenals, and robbed the people of millions of public property; when he saw our harbors blockaded and armies in array against the flag of our country, which has been insulted, he had no hope that concession, humiliation, or compromise can have any good effect whatever. What confirmed him in his belief, if confirmation was necessary, was to see by the papers this morning, that the Kingdom of South Carolina has peremptorily refused to appoint Commissioners, for the reason that they have no desire or intention to promote the objects declared in the Virginia resolutions, viz: To procure guarantees by amendments to the Constitution. As South Carolina is the head and front of the secession movement, this was the end of negotiation and compromise, particularly as it was followed closely by the belligerent speech of Mr. Pryor, yesterday. He (Stevens) saw every Southern Democrat, and he was sorry to say that every slaveholder here voted against the consideration of the bill to admit Kansas into the Union. The Southern States will not be turned from their deliberate purpose by soft words or lamentations. He argued that there were but two ways of breaking up the Union, one by amendment to the Constitution, the other by revolution, which nothing could justify but the most intolerable oppression, which nowhere exists. He proceeded to speak of Southern cruelties towards Northern men, who are tarred, feathered and hung by scores. At the late election in Virginia, a man who voted for Lincoln was taken by the chivalry, his face blackened, and exiled from home. It was not safe for Northern men to go into the Southern States.

Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) inquired on what Mr. Stevens predicated this remark.

Mr. Stevens—A few hangings and tarrings and featherings.

Mr. Rust—I never witnessed any such acts.

Mr. Stevens—In Maryland, in Middletown Valley, there was a meeting of citizens, who gave warning to twelve men, who voted for Mr. Lincoln, to quit. They retained one, however, to see whether they should hang him.

Mr. Kunkel, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said to his knowledge no such thing had happened there. He represented that district.

Mr. Stevens—I saw it in the newspapers.

Mr. Winston, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—Newspapers don't lie, you know.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, (Dem.)—As to the remark of the people of the South hanging Northerners by scores, we never hang them by scores, but by law, as we did John Brown and his accomplices.

Mr. Stevens—You hung them exactly right. [Laughter.] You hung them after the forms by a jury, for crimes for which they deserved death. The South is a heathen despotism, so far as Northerners are concerned, and the Slave-trade is openly justified together with other crimes.

Mr. Webster, of Maryland, (Dem.,) wished to tell Mr. Stevens what he had seen when he was a student at Carlisle College. He saw a white man who went after his negroes murdered in the street. His agent, Mr. Leman, went from Baltimore County for his slaves, and was killed in Pennsylvania, and yet no one was brought to punishment.

Mr. Stevens replied that the man last alluded to was murdered by his own slaves, who escaped to Canada.

Mr. Webster—There was a crowd of white men there.

Mr. Stevens—No, only a few whites.

Mr. Webster—A horn was blown, and a large crowd gathered.

Mr. Stevens resumed, arguing that the cause of the Southern rebellion was the North, in the election of Mr. Lincoln, taking from the South the political power they have held so long. Rather than give concession to rebels, he would see the Government shattered into ten thousand atoms. In conclusion, he said the South want a stronger Government—a despotism. He advocated the use of the Federal arm and all its Constitutional powers to enforce obedience to the laws. As for Major Anderson, he had no doubt he will successfully defend the Stars and Stripes, or, like a gallant soldier, will, in doing so, sink to his gory bed.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, (Am.,) said that the future historian would be amazed, in looking back at the magnificence the Republic had attained up to this time, and reflecting upon the meanness and insignificance of the causes which led to its disruption. Great would be his amazement when he found that at the moment when the nation had reached so eminent a period in its career, that when in the full maturity of its power and the enjoyment of its wonderful resources, when the ships of her adventurous commerce were sweeping over every ocean, and her sciences and civilization had placed her in the vanguard of the nations, and when an endless world was beginning to give an illustration of the capacity of men to enjoy perfect freedom, that at such a time the whole Government should become suddenly disintegrated, and dissolve into pieces, like a house of cards built up by the hands of a child; and when, with an earnest solicitude and grave curiosity, the historian comes to investigate the causes which led to such disastrous results, and finds that they all sprung from the empty rivalries of political parties, and the inability of our boasted statesmen to solve the problem of the *status* of the Territories as to Slavery or Freedom—when none but these causes can be discovered, the impartial historian will declare that there was no reason for the secession of a single State, and none whatever for the disruption of the American Union. [Applause.] And great will be his amazement at the fact that, amid the portentous wreck of the earthquake which was shaking the pillars of the Republic, the Representatives of the people sat looking on in all the quietude of an insane indifference, while thirty millions of American freemen failed to vindicated themselves by giving a practical assertion to the maxim, that "The voice of the people is the voice of God." They were living in the midst of these great enactments. They were the representatives of the people, the very body of men upon whom had devolved the great responsibility of either settling the differences which distracted the country, or of giving an additional impulse to that passive dissent which was rushing them to ruin. He had listened with no approbation, but with some little surprise, to the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Etheridge,) who held that this Congress was not responsible in this great crisis, because of their inability to do anything to heal the troubles of the times. He differed with the gentleman *toto celo*, and declared that the verdict of impartial history would be—and, nearer and quicker than that, the verdict of the American people, when once they are fully aroused to the exigency of the danger will be—that so great a responsibility of national salvation or national perdition rested upon them, the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. He addressed them individually and collectively, as men who held in their hands, to a great extent, if not entirely, the safety or the ruin of the country. He would not discuss past events in their political history, as between this party and that, or who first began the agitation of the great questions which had brought the country to this great peril. He deemed it worse than idle for representatives at this time to be talking here, in the halls of the people, by whom and upon whom the responsibilities were brought about, and upon whom they rest. What mattered it to day whether the lust of power, and the unscrupulous ambition of the old Democratic party, who were induced to stir up the agitation of the Slavery question that they might catch the popular ear, and win the popular vote, and to gain the political power of the country—what mattered it whether the Republican Party, placing itself upon this issue before it, and availing itself of the various existing questions which arose successively and upon which it had swollen to the grandeur of its present numerical strength and power in the country—what mattered it whether the sin rested upon the Democratic or Republican Party? The great question was, not upon whom the responsibility originally rested, but the question with the country was upon whom the more terrible responsibility of the future shall rest. And that responsibility will fall surely and with crushing weight upon that party or set of men who would not rise above the miserable degradation of mere party passions and prejudices, and come to the considerations of how the nation may be saved. [Applause.] What amazed him was, that while all these evils threatened the country, gentlemen on the floor entered day after day into a discussion, conducted with a nicety of speculation and a philosophical inquiry which would do them credit on another subject, how much of the responsibility rested on the shoulders of their party, and how much must be visited on the shoulders of the opposite party. As well might it be supposed that a traveler in some Alpine pass would, at the moment he heard the premonitory crash of the coming avalanche, pause upon some narrow ledge, from which he might be momentarily hurled into the yawning abyss below, to speculate philosophically on the causes in nature which first started the ponderous mass of ice and snow from its resting place for ages, as to think that the American people will stop now to consider the causes which threaten them with ruin. He represented a people who were near to the scene of immediate danger, to afford time to deal with those niceties. He, for one, declared that the responsibility of this whole grave matter rested upon Congress in the first degree, and with appropriate weight, that responsibility rested, irrespective of party, on the Southern portion of the Confederacy; and it behooved them, when they applied to Northern men to do what was just under the circumstances, to do what was right on their own part themselves. He had no desire to lift the blame from the shoulders of men of this section of the country, who had done infinite mischief to the stability of American institutions. He would not, therefore, lift from their shoulders the load of responsibility which properly rested upon them. As a Southern man, he would frankly admit, in the face of the country, that far too much of the mischief which had come upon the country had sprung from an over-ardent desire of some politicians in the South to create a new political sphere, in which they hoped to rise to a greater eminence than they could hope to aspire to under the present system. He admitted that too much of the mischief now haunting the country sprung from the unholy passions and ambition of the Southern people, and he feared that much of the aggravation which had roused the spirit of resistance in the North, had fed as with fuel the flame, and which had awakened the fire of sectional prejudices and opposition, had been ministered to by his own fellow-citizens of the South. But while he made that admission, he would appeal to the frankness of Northern gentlemen, and challenge them to deny that far too much provocation had been given by the constituents they represent, and their own conduct as representatives upon that floor. That far too much provocation had been given to that spirit in the South, which always stood ready to seize with avidity the slightest offering to the passions they desired to create. Thus the country would hold both sections responsible for the evils which now threatened the country, and, therefore, he considered this crimination and recrimination was neither necessary or desirable under the circumstances. He had heard Northern gentlemen say, and he saw the same published in the Northern papers, that it was against the honor and dignity of the North to yield anything to the demand of the South, because the demand was made in tones of menace. Both sections must be held responsible for these troubles. The secession of six Southern States met with none of his sympathy, nor that of the people of Maryland.

Mr. Hughes, of Maryland, (Dem..) denied that Mr. Harris spoke for that part of Maryland which he represented.

Mr. Harris resumed: According to his best judgment, there was not more than a corporal's guard, in Maryland, in favor of secession. [Applause in the galleries.] He denied that secession was not a constitutional right. He alluded to secession first spreading in the Border Slave States, and appealed to his friends from the North to do something at once for pacification. Under Maryland there was a smouldering fire which might break out and hurry her, also, from her moorings, and sweep her into the current and drift of disunion. If they propose to do anything, let it be of the most conciliatory character; let them rise above the prejudices and dictates of party, in order to have an effective settlement of the difficulties, and cement more firmly than ever the parts composing the American Union. Let us have immediate action—less eloquence in speeches, and more pertinent eloquence of votes. Give us the Crittenden, or any similar proposition. The people are arousing to a sense of danger, to the evidences of which Mr. Harris gratefully pointed. He said let me not, instead of our national music, hear the Marseillaise, which was not music to my ears. Flaunt not before my eyes the flag of a divided nationality, that excites no devotion in my American heart; but let me and my people go to our graves with the consecrated melodies ringing in our ears, and over us the dome of the Union, with all its constellated stars. [Applause.]

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) spoke of Northern aggressions. High sounding words, he said, will not save the Union, nor could the piece of bunting with the Stars and Stripes upon it. He reviewed the proceedings of the Committee of Thirty-three, showing that a great deal of time was spent in debate, when it was obvious the mind of no man was to be changed in any important respect. He remarked that it was gratifying to Southern men to find, with a single exception, they were all agreed on the proposition presented by the gentleman from Arkansas, (Mr. Rust,) and were particularly pleased to find that simultaneously the same proposition substantially was presented in the Senate by the venerable Senator from Kentucky. These propositions presented protection to Southern institutions, and with nothing less than what they contained could the South be satisfied. But the Northern members refused this reasonable measure of peace. In further discussion of the subject he said, that the North propose finally to abolish Slavery, under certain constructions of constitutional law with which the South do not agree. It could not be that the South would remain in the Union without further safeguards. He was against coercion. By coercion the Union could not be held together. It could only be done by mutual justice and affection.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, (Rep.,) said: This day is the anniversary of one of the most exciting scenes witnessed in the American Congress. On the 29th day of January, 1842, John Quincy Adams introduced the petition of forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Mass., praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. Then the whole North and South were opposed to dissolution. Then the strong agitation was deeper and more intense. Still the madness of Abolitionists did not force the South into treason against God and man. Did you then propose a great National Committee to bargain a truce with traitors by a betrayal of principle? Why did you then deny the power in Congress or the States to dissolve this Union? Since 1842 you have gained in territory, numbers and power. Why, then, do we find political incendiaries, who would trample on the flag and burn the temple of freedom? Mr. Van Wyck gave a history of the debate, which followed the introduction of the petition, quoting from many Southern men—Messrs. Hopkins, Wise and Gilmer, of Virginia; Mr. Meriwether, of Georgia; Messrs. Campbell, Rhett and others, of South Carolina; Messrs. Marshall and Underwood, of Kentucky—all denying the power of Congress or the States to effect a dissolution, and claiming that a dissolution of the Union was a dissolution of Slavery. You say a removal of the cause of danger will produce peace! Granted! But that cause is not in the agitation but in Slavery itself. We ask you not to remove, but to cease your determination to spread it. The condition of all the Territories we now own is settled, and we had hoped the inordinate desire to plunder our weak neighbors was subdued, but the Vice-President, in a late letter to the Governor of Kentucky, said:

"The Southern States cannot afford to be shut off from all possibility of expansion to the tropics by the hostile action of the Federal Government."

This key unlocks the Southern mind and passions. Dreams of Cuba, Mexico, the Central and South American States festoon the bloody machinations of Southern traitors, as they rendered gorgeous the unholy schemes of Burr and his confederates. While groaning of your burdens you are boasting of the great power of Cotton. We have now to deal with facts, not fancies; realities, not theories. Have we a Government, and shall free white men regulate its action and control its destiny? Grant, if you please, that Slavery is right, you insist that the Territories belong to the whole country, shall not the sovereign people of the whole Republic control them? The majority, constitutionally expressed, must govern. What do you mean when you talk of the brute force of majorities, which is manifested without force and exercised without violence? You are not excluded from the Territories; of your 8,000,000, scarcely 300,000 are owners of slaves. The heartstrones of many solitary cabins far away towards the light of the setting sun are cheered by the songs which the emigrant learned in his Southern home. A fair proportion of the population in California are from the South. The policy of the dominant party must prevail. In 1820 it said that Slavery should not go north of 36° 30'; in 1854 it reversed that policy, and said free labor or slave labor should be baptized in blood on the plains of Kansas. From 1856 the Treasury and the sword were used to *subdue* us, and afterwards New-Mexico was surrendered to Slavery. We submitted to the *brute force* of majorities then. We wave no ruffian's threat or braggart's boast. We are *only waiting* for another expression of the will of the American people. We are told we must submit, because we have been misrepresented at home and abroad. We neither created nor contributed to your ignorance; you have created this storm, now bend before its fury or break. You have been shorn of your strength by your own Delilah, and now, in your blindness, would wrap your arms around the pillars of the Republic and perish in its ruins. This hour Slavery, in the language of the highwayman, is demanding our money or our life, our Government or our principles. He commented on the demands of the South, that free speech and free Press should be curtailed; and on the remark of Mr. Douglas, that Mr. Lincoln dare not go by the graves of his fathers in Kentucky. Then he referred to the power of the American flag to protect Martin Kosta in the Mediterranean, and wished its aid for Abraham Lincoln and every citizen in the Republic. You ask us to compomise. What have we to concede? We have done you no wrong, and propose none. You have been compromising for years; the only finality we had was at the ballot-box in November last. You have proposed no compromise which does not involve a surrender on our part! You want the Constitution amended. How would that avail you? If your present position is correct, that one State, however insignificant she may be, can destroy the whole fabric? You, who have violated the Constitution, and have set the laws at defiance, are demanding constitutional guarantees that we will do neither? Do you propose any concession to the North; any security to liberty and life of the Northern man in the Slave States; of property in books; of the freedom of speech and the Press, as already secured by the Constitution? You say that you concede to freedom the territory north of 36° 30'. We have a double title to that already; first by purchase, and then by conquest. We bought it when we took Missouri into the Union as a Slave State, and then we conquered it in the strife of civil war. All our future acquisitions must be in the direction of the tropics, and you demand its unconditional surrender as a Slavery! You want us to surrender to men who themselves are compromise-breakers! You have been telling us for years that all geographical lines were sectional and dangerous! In 1820 you established the Missouri line to save the Union; in 1854 you destroyed it to save the Union; and now you can see the salvation of the Republic only through its reëstablishment and perpetuity, with the new and startling conditions annexed that Slavery must be forever protected in all our future acquisitions! Believe not in reconstruction. The compromises of the present Constitution once lost you never can regain. Think you that another Senate can be formed wherein Florida and Delaware can be equal New-York and Pennsylvania? You are opposed to the Army and Navy because you boldly assert that an enforcement of the laws means a coercion of States; but you were willing to send troops 2,000 miles over prairie and desert to coerce our brethren in Utah. You sent the Army into Kansas. You have used Federal troops to enforce the Fugitive Slave law and to rescue the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry from John Brown. The camp had no terrors for you then; but now you oppose coercion, yet, by force of armed men, you seize the forts and Navy-yards, and trample the Stars and Stripes in the dust. We do not mean to be driven from the Union by force. Do you desire a peaceable secession? A Convention of all the States would possibly bid you depart in peace.

Mr. Van Wyck was in favor of purchasing the slaves of the Border States, and furnishing them a home in Central America, and spoke of the folly of destroying the last hope of the oppressed, the last hope of freemen, because some men believed in universal liberty; and that the time of returning reason, or avenging justice, would come. You may destroy the Union, but the holiest associations of ages to come, will gather around and garnish its ruins.

"You may break, you may shatter the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

Peter faltered in the path of duty and fell. Christ refused to compromise and established his divinity. Like Peter, we are erring. If anything could seduce us from the integrity of our faith, it would be to strike hands over the altar of our common liberties with noble patriots at the South, and on this floor, the feeling that they have a country to save and a God to serve, have rebuked disunion and branded treason. When the finger of the Almighty was moving on the troubled waters, men and nations will do but little in warring against his decrees, and in compromising his judgments. While the Catilines of the nation were conspiring in the Capitol, while treason has been flaunting in the department of the Administration, and our proud ensign has been insulted and defied, you ask us to treat with rebels with cannon pointed at us, stolen from the national arsenals.

Some of the stars on our glittering fold may dart off into a comet's wandering or a meteor's flight, but they will shine not so brighily in any other constellation.

In the madness of the hour you discard the star-spangled banner and "Hail Columbia;" but beware while you sing the more incendiary "Marseillaise" to your slaves, they may learn to act its poetry.

The time would again come when all could gather under the same starry folds, and all say,

Be justice the war shout, and da'tard is he
Who would scruple to die 'neath the flag of the free.

Adjourned.

Obituary.

Hon. Robert P. Letcher, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, died at his residence in Frankfort on Thursday evening last. Mr. Letcher was a native of Kentucky, which State he represented in Congress from 1823 to 1833. In 1840 he was elected Governor of the State, and in 1849 was appointed, by President Fillmore, United States Minister to Mexico. He was a politician of the Henry Clay school, and was greatly beloved in his native State. The Louisville *Journal*, in noticing his death, says: "We have confided in him as a politician, loved him as a friend, and will cherish his memory as one of the glories of the past."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

An Industrious Jury.—The Kings County Grand Jury has been in session only two weeks, and has already sent into Court 84 indictments. The Grand Jury, on Monday, visited the County Buildings.

Launch.—A Sandy Hook pilot boat, named *Mary A. Williams*, was launched, on Monday, from the yard of E. F. Williams, Greenpoint. She is 77 feet long, 19½ beam, and 7 feet 9 inches hold.

City Court—Calendar for this day—Nos. 63, 10, 47, 17, 39, 40, 54, 59, 5, 17, 51, 68, 69, 70, 71, 61, 72, 73, 74, 8.

The Seizure of Powder.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please do us the favor to contradict the the article in your issue of to-day, under the head of Brooklyn news, to the effect that a vessel had left for some Southern port, with powder concealed beneath guano loaded from the Union Stores. There has been neither powder nor guano taken from our place, or from any place in the vicinity, as far as our knowledge upon the subject extends, nor would we in any way assist in a transaction so decidedly averse to the feelings of each and every one of us, as the one above referred to, our principles being those which the name of our stores designate. Some wag has evidently been playing a joke upon our worthy Police force. Yours respectfully,

WARD, GOVE & MORRIS,
Proprietors of "Union Stores."

A New Counterfeit.—Counterfeit $10 bills on the Brighton Market Bank, Mass., were put in circulation last evening. Before, however, the forgers had succeeded in passing many of the worthless bills knowledge of the counterfeit reached Police headquarters, and through the agency of the telegraph, storekeepers were warned. In the Second Ward a young man, named Nathan Arnold, was arrested for attempting to palm one of them upon Mr. Sanxay, No. 99 Fulton-street. An attempt was also made to circulate counterfeit $1 bills on the Sanford Bank of Maine.

Later from Havana.

THE SUGAR CROP—POSSIBILITIES OF A SHORT CROP—LARGE FAILURE, &C.

The steamship *Quaker City*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, brings later news.

The *Quaker City* reports the health of Havana as good; the weather was fine and clear. In the interior of the island much anxiety was felt as to the probable result of the sugar crop, there being a prospect of a deficit, the cane having suffered from drought in the last few months.

The failure in Havana of the house of Stetmer & Co. for $2,200 000 had caused a great sensation among the merchants, particularly in the discovery of the frauds upon the sugar warehouses, by false warehouse certificates which were deposited by this house with the Bank of Havana.

Sugar quotations are as follows: No. 12, 7⅛@7¾ reals ₱ arrobe. Stock on hand here and in Matanzas, 68,000 boxes, of which 48,000 are of the new crop. Muscovadoes, 5¼@5¾ reals ₱ arrobe; do. fair, 6¼@6½ ₱ arrobe. Stock here and other ports, 10 000 hhds. Molasses, clayed, 3 reals ₱ keg; Muscovado, 4 reals ₱ keg.

Freights are well sustained, with a probability of a further advance: To the United States, ₱ box, 50c.; Sugar, ₱ hhd., $3; Molasses, ₱ hhd., $1 50.

Exchanges heavy, and little demand. On London, 60 days, 12@13 prem.; Paris, 60 days, 1; New-York and Boston, 3@8; New Orleans, 8@10.

Science Successful.—The successes to which science in the healing art is ingeniously and boldly pushed, are never more gratifying than when they result in giving perfection and life to functions that previously had been, apparently, imperfect and incapable of healthful animation. It is pleasurable to record such triumphs. Dr. Litchhill, of No. 34 St. Mark's place, has recently again attained such an end in a case of ocular treatment. He operated upon Mr. Wm. P. Gardner, a young gentleman residing at South Kingston, R. I., who had been blind from birth. The operation was perfectly successful, and the young man has ever since rejoiced in the sight which had been so long and so strangely obscured.—*New-York Express.*

[Advertisement.]

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. Bridge is permitted to refer to:
Horace Greeley, of the New-York *Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ball Up and Prices Down.—We have this day (Jan 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.

Conover & Walker,
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Flour dull; Howard street and Ohio are held at $5 37½, a decline of 12½c.; City Mills at $5 25. Wheat active and firm; Red, $1 30@$1 36; White, $1 45@$1 63. Corn steady; Yellow, 61c.@68c.; White, 68c.@70c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $18 25; Lard, 10¾c.; Coffee steady at 11¼c.@12¾c. Whisky firm at 18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Cotton—The *Etna's* advices have caused an advance in prices; sales to-day 22 000 bales at 11c.@11¼c. for Middling; sales of last three days 51 000 bales; receipts of last three days 44,000 bales, against 65,000 bales in same time last year; decreased receipts at this port, 182,000 bales; decreased receipts at all the ports, 560,500 bales. Sugar buoyant and ¼c. higher; fair to fully fair 4¾c.@5½c. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool 1d.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Flour in improved demand at $4 55@$4 60. Whisky—Average business, without quotable change, at 14c. Hogs—Quotations are nominal, and market bare. Mess Pork $17@$17 25. Bulk Meats active, chiefly sides, at 6½c.@8¼c. Lard dull at 9¼c. Money Market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; sales 3,000 bushels Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 45. Corn quiet; Old, 63c.@64c. Whisky, 17½c.@18½c.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Asia* will close to-day, (Wednesday,) at 8 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.—Miss D. Levy, H. B. Frank, Capt. Kelly, M. Hass, Mrs. E. Sinton, Miss J. Stirling, Miss Arents, Miss Gracie Arents, Frank Arents, John Wilson, and 5 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Havana—Charles D. Fredericks, Capt. Antonia Sanchez y Arregin y De Arrieta and servant, F. A. Carnena Braga, Edwin C. Capt. M. L. Jackson, H. Benedict and servant, John Chevier and servant, John Gaush, J. M Ferreria, Major Trimble, Mrs. Bloodgood and child, Luis